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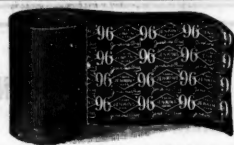
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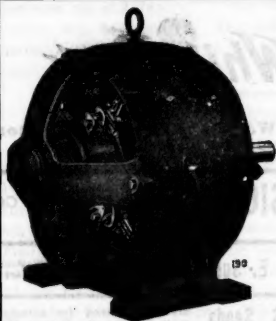


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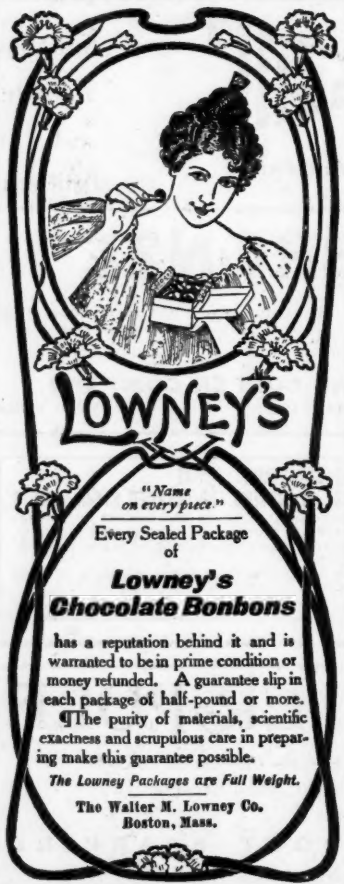
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TREATIES OF COMMERCE AND ARBITRATION.

The new treaty of commerce and navigation between the United States and Japan went into operation on June 17, replacing the treaty negotiated in the second Cleveland administration. The important point of difference between the two conventions lies in the omission from the new of the paragraph relating to immigration restrictions, which was objectionable to the Japanese, the United States relying upon the honor of Japan to carry out the spirit of existing undertakings against Japanese coolies coming to America. There is also provision for the substitution of the new Japanese customs tariff for the existing general conventional rates.

A new treaty between Great Britain and Japan was signed in London on July 14 by Sir Edward Grey, British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and Count Kato, Japanese Ambassador in London. The original agreement was dated Aug. 12, 1905. The only practical difference between it and the new version is embodied in article 4, which reads thus: "Should either high contracting party conclude a treaty of general arbitration with a third power it is agreed that nothing in this agreement shall entail upon such contracting party an obligation to go to war with the power with whom such treaty of arbitration is in force."

The original treaty stipulated that "if by reason of unprovoked attack or aggressive action wherever arising on the part of any other power or powers either contracting party should be involved in war in defense of its territorial rights or special interests * * * the other contracting party will at once come to the assistance of its ally, and will conduct the war in common and make peace in mutual agreement with it."

As both Japan and Great Britain contemplate treaties of general arbitration with the United States, the new agreement looks to the elimination of the United States as an enemy of Great Britain in case of any trouble between us and Japan. Under the old treaty such elimination was not assured. The old treaty was to expire in 1915. The new will run for ten years from date of signing.

OUR OFFICERS AT LONDON HORSE SHOW.

The report on the part which the Army horsemen took in the International Horse Show at London now being prepared by Major Frederick S. Foltz will be an interesting document, and one which will point out the way to make a vast improvement in the Army mounts. Owing to the fact that the American entry into this great horse show was largely a plunge into the dark, Major Foltz will not be called upon to apologize because the officers won no prizes. While it was the third year for the English army to take part in the event, the American officers made as good a showing as their English cousins and ranked higher than those from Canada.

One of the greatest handicaps which the American officers were compelled to overcome was the radical differences between the obstacles on the Olympian course and those on the courses in this country. All of the obstacles, including the gates and stone walls, were so constructed on the Olympian course that the slightest tip would throw them down. While the officers in preparing for the event had drawings of the obstacles of the Olympian course, they were not of such a character as to indicate the angle of the pins which held up the gates or showed the character of the blocks which formed the stone walls. The pins in the gates were at a right angle, and thus made the top of the

gates yield with very slight resistance. The blocks in the wall were one and a half and one and a quarter inch in dimensions and of very light wood.

As the result, the open-air horses or steeplechasers were absolutely unfit to jump over such obstacles. They were of the "rushing" kind, which were in the habit of tipping obstacles as they went over. Some of the horses, when they learned that the obstacles went down with a slight touch, could scarcely be forced to attempt to clear them. The American horses had not been trained in the Saumur system, and practically took the bits in their teeth when they started to jump. They had not been in possession of the officers long enough to be trained for the control that was necessary for the Olympia obstacles and course.

The course involved eleven jumps, six of which were nearly five feet. The other jumps were irregular, and made it absolutely necessary for the rider to have complete control of his mount in order to make a good showing. One jump was on to a bank and over a stone wall, with five and a half foot drop. There was an in and out railroad crossing jump, guarded by two four-foot vertical barriers. This was an absolute new style of jump to the American horses, and furnished a very severe test of horsemanship for the officers to make any kind of a showing. It was necessary to make the course in two minutes, which was very tiring to the American horses, who were not trained for the jump. It was impossible to keep them from rushing, and the American horses fretted under the effort of their riders to make them take the course deliberately. The horses which won the prizes were trained according to the Saumur system, which was entirely strange to the American mounts, despite the declaration of the daily papers that they went to the show with the best horses in the world.

Major Foltz is not in the least discouraged at the results, and is convinced that the trip will be of great benefit to the Army.

Tired of seeing the German flag flaunted in front of Britons, Major W. Cyprian Bridge, of England, in the July United Service Magazine, shakes the Stars and Stripes at his countrymen and seeks to distract their attention from the possible dangers from German growth to the awful perils which will lie in wait for Great Britain with the completion of the Panama Canal. In the effort of the United States to lease the Galapagos Islands he sees only a step toward bringing about their ultimate cession to this country as a sort of "canal head" for the defense of the Panama waterway and as an excuse for our bringing more pressure upon the South American states. By fortifying Pearl Harbor and the Philippines, and by their ability to concentrate rapidly the fleet by means of the canal, the United States will have the command of the Pacific Ocean ensured to them. But not satisfied with that, this country is, to the summer-heated imagination of Major Bridge, seeking to acquire a naval base in Liberia, which would expose the British trade lines with South Africa and South America to complete severance in case of war from the direction both of the Caribbean Sea and Liberia. The determination of the United States to fortify the Panama Canal and the acquiescence of England in that decision fills Major Bridge with gloomy apprehension as to Britain's future. "The possession of the canal," he says, "by the United States does undoubtedly seriously reduce the relative superiority of the British navy in a far greater degree than it does that of any other navy, for it not only renders it practically impossible for us to attain to the command of the Pacific Ocean, for which we are or ought to be striving, but morally ensures it to the United States." The indifference of England to our fortifying of the canal he believes is due to the moral effect of the War of Independence, "which still inspires Great Britain with a wholesome awe." But the latest evidence of our unfriendly attitude toward Great Britain Major Bridge finds in our attempt to divert much of Canada's trade with the Mother Country to the States through the reciprocity act. This increase of trade would lead to a closer rapprochement between the States and the Dominion and the demand for political union with the United States. If that time should come England would be unable to prevent Canada's absorption by the United States because of the naval supremacy which the canal will give to this country in the Pacific. Major Bridge evokes an "American peril" for England in the final words of his paper, as follows: "If Britons are right in desiring that the sovereignty of the seas shall remain with them, it behooves them to divert their gaze from the imaginary danger which seems to them to loom up through the mists of the North Sea and to fix it upon the real peril across the Atlantic."

Taking up the assertion of President Jordan, of Leland Stanford University, that certain shipbuilding concerns and manufacturers of ammunition are in a conspiracy to create war scares, an Army officer, writing us from a North Dakota post, propounds this conundrum: "On whom will these ignorantly valorous men and newspapers lay the blame if the time comes when we shall need an efficient military force and haven't it? Do you suppose they will be honest enough to acknowledge then that they, with their false and misleading statements, were responsible for our unpreparedness?" As we have long followed the course of such public men and news-

papers, we are prepared, as one that hath authority, to give a most emphatic negative to our correspondent's last query. On the contrary, such men may safely be counted on to be among the first to put the blame upon the military men and to prepare long tables of misleading figures to prove that the millions spent on our Army and Navy left us unprepared after all. But we would caution our readers to take little stock in such statements as that of President Jordan as to the war scare conspiracy of shipbuilders and ammunition makers. There isn't a grain of truth in such assertions, as we have so often pointed out.

Unless this Congress enacts the Navy Personnel bill, now pending before the House Committee on Naval Affairs, the Department must automatically return to the system of appointing Navy midshipmen in effect before the Spanish-American War. The present law will remain in effect only until July, 1913, while the Sixty-second Congress comes to an end on March 4, 1913. Under the present law the Academy is turning out annually about 750 graduates. The law authorizes the appointment of about 1,000, but, owing to the usual number of failures, deaths and resignations of midshipmen and the neglect of Congressmen to make appointments, there usually exists at the Academy about 250 vacancies. If the Academy were kept up to its authorized strength it would turn out more officers than would be needed in the Navy, but with the usual vacancies it is about supplying the demand of the Service. If the old system of authorizing members of the House to appoint only one midshipman every four years is reverted to by the operation of the present law there will be a shortage in the number of midshipmen, though the Navy does not need as many midshipmen as are authorized by law. According to careful calculations members should be authorized to appoint midshipmen about one every three years. An attempt is made to solve this problem in the Personnel bill which has been submitted to the House Committee. The number of midshipmen in the Department bill is to be placed on a tonnage basis. The members of Congress are to appoint midshipmen in rotation. As the demand for midshipmen increases or decreases they are to be named by the members of Congress in their regular order. If a candidate fails the next member of Congress on the list will be entitled to propose a name to fill the vacancy. It is thought that this will tend to make members of Congress more careful in their nominations, and thus secure a higher class of midshipmen for the Academy.

Secretary of the Navy Meyer has been requested by Chairman Padgett, of the House Committee on Naval Affairs, to submit the draft of a bill embracing the proposition for the amalgamation of the Construction and Pay Corps with the line of the Navy. As has been stated here previously, the Secretary has recommended legislation providing for this amalgamation, and now the chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs wishes to have the plan submitted to the committee in the form of a bill. In writing to the Secretary, Chairman Padgett was careful not to commit himself on the proposition. Protests against the proposed amalgamation are coming in to the chairman from both line and staff officers, and on this account he is proceeding with caution in the consideration of the proposed legislation, being disposed to take into consideration the desires of those affected, as well as the recommendation of the Department. In the opinion of some of the members of the Naval Committee, it will be necessary to rewrite the Department Personnel bill if the amalgamation is to be authorized by law. There are quite a number of provisions in the bill as submitted that would be nullified by the amalgamation of the Pay and Construction Corps with the line. No steps will be taken toward complying with the request of Chairman Padgett until Secretary Meyer returns to Washington. The matter is of such importance that the officers in the Department do not feel like taking up the matter without directions from the Secretary.

The driving through of the ratification of the Declaration of London by the dominant party in the British Parliament has suggested to the United Service Gazette of London that "certain members of Parliament with nothing but purely academic experience are inclined to assume the rôle of service dictators. That an elected body of statesmen, with no practical experience, should assume, without first obtaining expert advice, the attitude of naval and military directors, as well as lawgivers, is likely to lead to national disaster. It must, therefore, be made clear to them that the real administrators of the army and the navy are its officers, and in a matter of such vital importance to the nation their opinions should be obtained before the Declaration of London or any arbitration treaty between this and any first class Power is ratified. There is abundant evidence in the protest made by a very large number of British admirals through the press that there has not been that exhaustive discussion held and advice sought from military and naval experts on the war features of the Declaration of London as should have been the case." There is very good advice in this that might well be taken to heart by certain American statesmen.

If any Army and Navy students of aviation chance to be obsessed by the mania for records they will be interested in the suggestive appeal by Andrew Drew in the June Sterling Magazine for the making of safer aeroplanes. Mr. Drew calls record flying the curse of aviation, and points out that most of the recent accidents in flying have been due to a desire to produce a fast rather than a safe aeroplane, owing to the mad scramble for records and prizes. Hubert Latham, the celebrated French aviator, is quoted as saying that he intended to give up flying for a year or two because the present planes are too unsafe, although they could be easily made safer, and Grahame-White, English winner of the international speed cup in New York in 1910, refused to defend the cup in the recent race in England on the ground that only a freak machine could expect to win. How safe aeroplaning can be made when the desire to make records is eliminated from the pilot's mind was shown by a recent air cruise of six French army officers. They had no wish to break records for speed, altitude or long distance. They set out like a flock of birds from the military aviation camp at Pau and flew together out over the country. They kept up the cruise for two weeks, making easy runs of fifty miles or so a day, stopping whenever they saw an attractive field below them. This cruise was highly instructive, in that it showed how the amateur aviator can enjoy himself in the sky without any very great risk to his neck. Not one of the army fliers met with anything but minor accidents, and they were sustained in landing. New aeroplane builders are coming to the fore, however, who seem concerned with the making of solid and substantial machines. One of these machines was the omnibus plane of Louis Breguet, in which twelve passengers were recently carried in a flight of three miles. From a comparative standpoint this machine is built as solid as an automobile. It has massive steel tubing struts, instead of the slender wooden struts used by most of the builders. The guy wires are tested for many times the strain of the Blériot guy wires, and every detail of construction provides a wide margin of safety. Many fatalities have been caused by the collapsing of the wings of monoplanes, yet Mr. Drew can see no reason for this if proper attention were paid to strength of the supports.

The review in honor of Gen. William Crozier, Chief of Ordnance, U.S.A., given by the 11th U.S. Cavalry, Col. James Parker commanding, at San Antonio, Texas, July 7, was greatly enjoyed by those who witnessed it. The regiment, with fourteen commands formed in line of platoon columns, numbered nearly 1,000 men and forty officers. For the first time in many years every troop had a captain in command, and nearly every troop had two lieutenants present. The regiment, after General Crozier, Colonel Parker and staff had ridden around the line, passed in review at a walk, trot and gallop. A short drill was then given, embracing changes of direction, charging, coming from a halt to the gallop and from the gallop to the halt, and other feats demonstrating that a twelve-troop regiment is not such an unwieldy organization as some of its critics have asserted. A feature was the musical saber drill by the entire regiment and the passing of the horses to the right, left, left about and right about. The dismounting to fight on foot was also carried out very quickly. The machine-gun platoon also went into action, being armed with the Benet-Mercie automatic gun. In the evening the enlisted men gave a dance in camp. A dancing platform had been constructed in the regimental street, and many couples danced during the evening to the music of the band of the 11th. At the same time the band of the 17th Infantry, sent over by Colonel Van Orsdale, discoursed melody in front of Colonel Parker's headquarters. Chinese lanterns were strung along the front of the troop tents, while Greek fire of various colors lit up the scene from time to time. Camp fires in many directions also lent variety to the function, which was greatly enjoyed by all. "The people of San Antonio," says the San Antonio Express, "have enjoyed making the acquaintance of the 11th Cavalry, and hope that the regiment will equally enjoy its stay in the city."

While our Army and Navy have their trouble with overzealous Sabbatarians, as witness the episode at Plattsburg Barracks, described in our issue of July 15, the British military authorities also are disturbed by the same class of critics, as one may judge from this vigorous comment in the United Service Gazette of London of July 6, which says: "We cannot refrain from commenting on the way in which a certain section of the clergy view every effort of our citizens that is made in the direction of military training. Their vision is so dimmed with prejudice that the sight of the King's uniform on a Sunday is to them like a red rag to a bull, and they act accordingly. With those who make real and conscientious efforts to prevent the secularizing of the Sabbath all service men are in sympathy, but when such harmless acts as assembling in camp are stigmatized as profane, then it is about time that these sleek gentlemen were brought face to face with their true position in an intelligent twentieth century community. It appears that the nurtured susceptibilities of the Northampton clergy are somewhat touched by the fact of the county rearmy assembling in camp on a Sunday in order to be able to put in as much real training as possible in the remaining six days of the week. Splendid fellows, all of them! An ounce of their religion is worth a ton of the other sickly stuff, and will go a great deal further to keep the latter-day community in a godly and upright path than all the exhortations of their detractors."

Speaking of the breaking up of the Maneuver Division, the San Antonio Light says: "They have been in camp in this city for about four months, and San Antonio, it goes without saying, regrets to see them depart, and believes the majority of them is not entirely glad to leave. It is doubtful if any large body of soldiers encamped in the vicinity of any large city ever deported themselves so well as those who are now leaving San

Antonio. The disorders that have arisen have been unimportant and none of them have been worth discussion. As soldiers and men, San Antonio regrets to see them depart, and will be glad at any time in the future to welcome them back."

As to the talk about making Montauk, L.I., a terminal harbor for the trans-Atlantic steamers, the Scientific American says: "Now, although the Scientific American is an earnest advocate of pier extension, we do not believe that favorable action on the part of the Federal Government will be brought about, or even assisted, by such a palpable 'bluff' as this talk about transferring the trans-Atlantic terminal from this city to a remote spot on the sparsely settled coast of the eastern end of Long Island. For the astute men of the Engineer Corps of the U.S. Army are too well versed in those fundamental principles which govern the selection of terminal ports to be deceived by the arguments set forth. It is in accordance with those principles that New York is to-day the leading port for trans-Atlantic passenger travel; and, if reasonable enterprise is shown in providing adequate facilities, New York must ever remain the leading port. In the earlier days of ocean travel, when accommodations were cramped, and the ships were small and of slow speed, the shortening of the voyage by a few hours would have been a matter of some importance; but in these days of giant vessels, whose bulk is so great that they are steady in any but the heaviest seas, and whose accommodations are such that the traveler is surrounded with all the conveniences which he has come to look upon as essential to his daily comfort, the matter of two or three hours more or less on board ship is one to which he is supremely indifferent. Certainly he would not wish to exchange the spacious dining saloons, lounges and smoking rooms of an ocean liner for the relatively cramped and uncomfortable accommodations of a modern railroad train."

After giving reasons for the decline of the American merchant marine, and defining the steps that may be taken to revive it, Midshipman Edward Ellsberg, Fourth Class, U.S. Naval Academy, in a well thought out paper in the June Proceedings of the Naval Institute says: "In time of peace we may rely upon the ships of other nations for aid as auxiliaries to our fleet, but in time of war, when not one foreign auxiliary could be obtained, our Battle Fleet would lose the greater part of its fighting value, for our own merchant fleet is altogether too small to fill this imperative need. For this last reason alone the United States should have its own merchant marine. Even though we required a merchant fleet for no other purpose than as an aid to our Navy, the existence of the merchant marine would be justified, for the cost of sustaining it would be nothing in comparison to the injuries which might be inflicted upon us in time of war through our lack of such an auxiliary." In the same issue we meet with the suggestion by E. S. Macley that if the naval officers would be the subject of exhaustive biographies they should cultivate the art of narration, as did Paul Jones, whose literary gift and facility in narration have furnished biographers with a wide choice of material and have enabled them to write entertainingly of Jones, thus contributing greatly to his fame.

A correspondent says: "In the name of everything grotesque, why the breeches? Why the leggins? In the old days we wore the leggins when going into the field. Now we wear them to wash dishes, to make out the morning report, to church and to the Y.M.C.A. I myself sit in an office eight hours per day with my lower limbs bandaged. It is true that my breeches are large enough above the knee to allow my thighs to breathe, but what about the lower part of the leg—limb, I mean? Any man who wears leggins will tell you that they cramp his legs, and all of the forty-seven kinds authorized and worn. Why should a man wear leggins when he is making pies or hash or teaching school? Do they add to the personal appearance of the soldier? I trow not. In these days disciples of Nimrod, when preparing for the chase, invariably clothe themselves in khaki and leggins."

Two great battle anniversaries are to be celebrated in the next five years, those of Waterloo and Gettysburg. A Belgian committee has been formed to organize solemnities and events to take place in 1915 in honor of the Allies' victory over Napoleon. The committee proposes to render homage to the heroism of the dead soldiers of Waterloo without distinction of nationality, and on June 18, 1915, foreign visitors will be received and the victory will be celebrated. It is hoped to raise a barrier against the vandalism and mercantile spirit which menace the historic field, and to gather in a single tomb the bones of the fallen, which are often to be seen on the field. The tomb will be of porphyry, with a detached group in white marble. Thus far no such vandalism has marred the great battlefields of the United States.

At the National Rifle Association tournament at Bisley, England, July 15, 1911, the Canadian team won the Mackinnon Challenge Cup with an aggregate score of 1,581 points out of a possible 1,800. The English team was second, with 1,569. The teams representing Ireland, Scotland, New Zealand, Guernsey, South Africa and India followed in the order named. The competition was open to teams of twelve, and provided for ten shots at ranges of 800, 900 and 1,000 yards. Last year Canada won with a total of 1,567, Scotland being second with 1,526 and England third with 1,495.

A great record at target shooting, made at the Sandy Hook (N.J.) Proving Ground July 17, is reported to have been made by the 137th Company, Coast Artillery, under command of Lieut. F. H. Miles, U.S.A. Fire was directed against a floating target, which was towed past a battery on the north shore at Fort Hancock. Three-inch rapid-fire rifles were used and eighteen rounds were fired. Every shot made a bull's-eye.

ON CONSOLIDATED PROMOTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

A few of my friends and myself have noted with interest the statements of "Experience," page 1391 of the JOURNAL of July 15, and we are of the opinion that discussions of the "promotion consolidation scheme" will be generally quite welcome to the Service at large, as well as to those branches of the mobile Army that are very vitally interested. This is not to be taken as an argument, but to let "Experience" and the Service at large read the ideas of others.

In the first place it would appear plain to the writer that "Experience" is of the Field Artillery, and, as such, his views on specialization should be of value, but he appears to take the stand that a man can be master of but his own special line of work. I fail to agree with him on that point. How about the men detailed into the Ordnance Department and the Signal Corps? The work in these departments is technical enough for anyone. How about the men detailed to the Judge Advocate's Department? A profession in itself, and a most important one. We will have to admit that the vast majority of the men thus detailed are eminently qualified in their new work, and it must be taken for granted that they were undoubtedly high up in their own arms of the Service, or they would never have been selected for the details. This, of course, in the majority of cases, and the majority must govern, as is shown by the specialization now being given to each arm of the Service, and yet there are undoubtedly many officers that you would hardly describe as specialists in their work in the line of the Army.

The writer further fails to agree with "Experience" in the question as to the amount of harmony that would exist as a result of the consolidation of promotion. There is no question but that, after the scheme had been carefully worked out and put in operation for a few years, the utmost harmony would prevail. There is no question but that all would unite in their recommendations for Army legislation, and then any and all legislation would affect each and every officer equally, a thing much to be desired. The writer was jumped by the Volunteer officers in 1901, and there were many other officers likewise jumped at that time; but do you hear us airing our grievances daily and notice any great amount of discord and lack of harmony as a result thereof? No, the thing was done, and we got left in our promotion, and proceeded to keep our little troubles to ourselves, realizing that the jump had been made and that we could not conscientiously criticize each and every Volunteer officer on that account. That wound has healed long since, and the writer, in the adjustment or readjustment back to date of original entry into service as commissioned officers, would not care to have the Volunteer question reopened, being of the opinion that readjustment within each lineal list is not to be desired, the desired readjustment being between the lineal lists of the different arms of the mobile Army. In other words, simply that in the future Army legislation would not be advanced in favor of any one arm, but for the good of the Service as a whole. And the placing of all on one lineal list would undoubtedly effect this result.

As to the loss or gaining of rank as a result of the readjustment proposed, it is not thought that "Experience" wanted to place himself on record as desiring to prevent those that he has jumped in the relative list from gaining, if they could do so as a result of the present laws on the subject, but that is apparently just what he does wish, if his talk is to be taken literally. He writes: "Is it equity that I should be deprived of any gain that I may have made by the operation of law." Deems, of the 1st Field Art., is now 780 on the relative list of captains, or is 552 from the bottom of the list. Bowen, of the 20th Inf., who was commissioned into the Army from the same class and of the same date as Deems, is now 145 on the relative list of first lieutenants, or some 697 files below Deems on the relative list—these figures from the July Register. We know, from our own experience, that there are officers in the other arms, and many of them, that believe the Infantry should get the increase that is so very manifestly necessary for the good of the Army as a fighting force, and they are willing to give it to us. Let us hear from them on this subject.

And now let us discuss the future prospects of promotion that "Experience" tells us are due him. It is possible that he does not consider the fact that, if no other legislation is to pass, it is quite apparent that the Infantry is to get an increase, and that in the near future, and a large increase at that—an increase that will probably throw us up into our proper relative position in the Service, if not more so. He talks about the pay lost that can never be regained. How about the pay lost by Bowen and men of his class and year in the Infantry, which so far exceeds the amount lost by "Experience" that there is no comparison?

In conclusion, the writer wants to state that he is well acquainted with the officers of the three arms of the Service whose opinions were quoted in a recent issue of the JOURNAL, and they are personally and officially men whose opinions are well worth careful consideration, and whose reputation for unselfishness and hard work is not to be questioned. It might be well to also state here that the question of this proposed legislation will not be left to the individual opinions of a few, but will be the voice of the vast majority of the Army, upon whom, as you have stated, the present Chief of Staff is calling for opinions, and as a result thereof this legislation will undoubtedly pass muster. Let us all remember that this bill will not materially assist the Infantry, as, in case it does not pass, the Infantry is due for its own private increase. Hence, do not let us get the idea that it is the Infantry that is especially fostering the bill.

In view of the very apparently excellent chances of an increase in the Infantry arm this bill certainly cannot assist the Infantry any, but the Infantry will never seek their own promotion to the detriment of the rest of the Army. All we of the Infantry ask is that, in the event of the bill's being seriously considered, the General Staff, assisting the Chief of Staff, consider the past rapid promotion in the other arms of the Service and the utter lack of promotion in the Infantry in the past, and provide the only equitable clause, that clause which will provide for the lineal list being based upon date of original entry into the Service, Volunteer officers to retain their present rank in their own lineal lists, the readjustment to be between the different arms

of the Service. The writer is an Infantry officer, was not a Volunteer, and lost heavily in rank by reason of the Volunteers, but he still desires to keep that incident closed. Let us work for the good of the whole, but still retain some semblance of equity in our work.

THE UNDERDOG.

AMERICAN VERSUS EUROPEAN CAVALRY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

In an interview on the proposed reorganization of the Cavalry given in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of July 8 by a prominent advocate of the measure he says, in conclusion: "The largest cavalry regiments in the world (meaning the outside world) have only six troops (squadrons)." He then adds: "It is possible that all the rest of the world is wrong and we are right."

Yes, it is possible.

It is possible that we have been right in thinking cavalry should not charge unbroken infantry, in spite of the fact that one often sees this performance taught to European cavalry on their maneuver fields.

It is possible that we have been right in adopting a rifle that can cope with the infantry rifle, though most foreigners prefer to carry toylike carbines.

It is possible that we have been right in retaining the pistol, though foreigners carry none.

It is possible that we have been right in teaching our Cavalry to shoot as well or better than our Infantry, and in expending vast quantities of ammunition for that purpose, when foreign cavalry shoots poorly and uses little ammunition for target practice.

It is possible that we are right when we regard dismounted fire action as the most important rôle of cavalry, while foreigners relegate it to a secondary place, and rest all their hopes upon the mounted charge.

It is possible that we are right in discarding the lance, when all foreign armies carry it.

It is possible that we are right in adopting the single rank formation, when all foreign cavalry have the double rank.

It is possible that in our service on the plains we marched more and became altogether more familiar with the conditions of field service than any cavalry of foreign armies, and that we are as well or better fitted to decide upon questions of cavalry organization, transportation, supply and equipment than they are.

It is possible that in the four years of the Civil War, fighting under conditions and in territory more akin to what we would in future be likely to meet than any European precedent, we obtained a better knowledge of the proper organization and use of our Cavalry than we can get by studying antiquated European methods.

It is possible that our American squadron of four troops, a little regiment, complete with its major, adjutant and quartermaster and commissary, is more fitted for the detached service cavalry has so often to perform, and for independent action, in two or more echelons, in battle, than the European squadron of two troops forming one echelon.

It is possible that the experience of our older officers, who have spent their lives with their troops, thinking, studying, experimenting, has a value superior in this connection to mere fact of European example.

And it is even possible that in any future war, using our present organization and methods, we will be more than a match for European cavalry, with an organization and training suited primarily for mounted fighting.

All this is possible. Change does not spell reform. Unnecessary change wrecks destruction. From European infantry and artillery we may, perhaps, learn much. But when we seek improvement in cavalry let us look to our own history. Let us remember that in results accomplished the foreign cavalry of the wars of 1870, of 1878, of 1890 and of 1904 were failures, whereas the Cavalry of Sheridan and Stuart, as developed by the four years of the Civil War, accomplished extraordinary results.

It is possible that all the rest of the world is wrong and we are right.

AN OFFICER OF CAVALRY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Being a young Cavalryman, believing in reorganization and French seats, and having the "vantage ground of a soft berth away from my regiment," I feel I am specifically, if not intellectually, equipped to essay a reply to "Broncho."

Efficiency is the handmaid of progress, and even as the phalanx fell before the legion and the close order line before the skirmisher, so must we fall if we refuse to heed the lessons that are now set before us.

In Europe are the great schools of war. In Europe the hatred and fear of great nations set side by side have stimulated the greatest possible effort, both mental and physical, to produce the most efficient armies. With us the reverse has been true. Since the Rebellion, now forty-six years gone, there has been no foe to prepare for, nothing but the minor operations against marauding Indian tribes. In these operations to the Cavalry fell the greater part, the most arduous tasks, and in many cases the most meritorious actions; and it is from this period that many of our ideas proceed, some applicable and some obsolete or unsuited to the present. These Indian operations were usually in a wild, barren, unfenced country, of great distances, of high mountains or expanses of plain, of extremes of heat and cold, and were of small commands, and usually detachments. As the necessity for operating against hostiles ceased the Cavalry forgot that the habit of these constant scouts and field training made good Cavalry, and became enamored of garrison and field training in its most stilted sense, with a consequent retrogression.

Before the Spanish War marches were made at a walk; from the peep of day until camp was reached the command plodded, the most tiresome march to man and beast, giving a maximum of work and minimum of rest, and a midday halt and feed never thought of, though even then it was recognized, from physiological reasons, that a horse should have three light, and not two heavy meals per day. In those days it was a misdemeanor to ride faster than a walk, a crime faster than a trot; in those days in some commands jumping was prohibited; in one there was a small arroyo which the troops were permitted to jump returning from drill. In another a row of sandbags, and whenever the inspector was coming the troops violently worked their horses for a few days to get them over a two and a half

foot hurdle, and the inspector had a four-foot gravelike looking hole dug, from which the horses usually shied.

Indian warfare was a valuable school for Cavalry in certain things. The horses learned to herd, to graze, to cross difficult places, to climb and descend steeply, and, in general, to accustom themselves to field conditions. This comes from experience. The officers and men learned to scrupulously care for their horses, to make long marches, to care for themselves in the field, and such other field training as is only learned in the face of the enemy. This also comes from experience. Much of this work we find also was done by young men and lieutenants. The Cavalry, however, was deficient in jumping, and this was due to lack of practice by the officers, insufficient training of the men, no demand for it in the field and bad bits.

As the field training is no longer obtained by following hostiles, it must be done in some other way, and we must recognize this, and we do, and so do Europeans; and in the Italian hill climbing and descents, in the cross-country hunting and in the obstacle riding are found the preparation and training for those requirements, which, in addition to those we have learned in our own fields, must be met in war.

"It is the pride of the Cavalry to be bold and daring," and only by practice can it become so, and we do not want our pursuing patrols to see the enemy escape by taking "a high-barred fence in a highfalutin style" on a good mount while they shy off on a "dam unknown," and can't jump in any style.

Our seat has always been unnatural and impossible. The French idea is natural; it gives a longer grip, a better contact with the horse and enables the horse to feel and respond to the legs in the way desired in our regulations.

Our regimental organization is massive, unwieldy and in war strength impossible properly to command as such. Six troops of one hundred men each, with a machine-gun troop, is enormously better. At peace strength the troop soon dwindles, so that in dismounted actions the firing line is no more than a platoon. At war strength it is better at one hundred men, a fair size. The expansion of a troop from peace to war strength means a tremendous loss of efficiency for a long period. Large troops and few in number give stronger firing lines, ease of command, better control, mobility and flexibility, than the reverse. Two regiments of three squadrons of two troops each are more flexible and of greater tactical value for mounted work than one regiment of three squadrons of four troops each.

The enormous road space of approximately a mile per regiment of Cavalry makes it much more difficult to command, maneuver, find ground for and control than two regiments covering approximately the same space. I hope to see our Cavalry adopt what is valuable in the foreign services, even as they have adopted our turrets, our dismounted action, our raiding and whatever else they saw in which we outstripped them. I hope to see our officers own the best jumpers and steeplechasers possible. The better horse, the better horseman. And I hope to see them and their mounts acquire the courage to meet obstacles that comes from practice. I even look forward to that day when the present system of giving the horses of a troop a name beginning with the letter of the troop—which nobody uses—and tacking it over the stall, will be succeeded by another giving the animal's ancestry; and I should like to have those men of long service and ripe experience show us the value or folly of what the Europeans are doing, and give us their ideas and reasons for the benefit of the Service.

COFFEE COOLER.

SIGNAL CORPS IN THE CIVIL WAR.

No branch of the Service received less recognition and had to struggle against greater obstacles than the Signal Corps in the Civil War. according to Gen. A. W. Greely, U.S.A., retired, who writes in the July Review of Reviews of its work in the war. The signal system, an American device, was the invention of a non-combatant, Surg. A. J. Myer, and evoked hostility in its early stages of development. It was tested first in border warfare against hostile Navajos. Authorized as a separate corps by Act of Congress in March, 1863, its organization was not completed till August, 1864. More than two thousand signal men served at the front, of whom only nine were commissioned in the new corps, while seventeen were appointed from civil life. As a result of degradation in rank eleven detailed officers declined commissions or resigned after acceptance. "That a corps so harassed should constantly distinguish itself in the field is one of the many marvels of patriotism displayed by the American soldier." The Confederates were the first to profit by the signal system, Beauregard's report acknowledging the aid given to his Army at Bull Run by Capt. E. P. Alexander, a former pupil of Myer. McDowell was then without signalmen. Perhaps the outcome of that battle might have been different if there had been signalmen in the Union Army.

"In view of modern knowledge and practice, it seems almost incredible," writes General Greely, "that the Secretary of War disapproved in 1861 the recommendation made by Major Myer, Signal Officer of the Army, for an appropriation for field telegraph lines." Strenuous opposition came from "the civilian telegraph corporations so potent at the War Department." Colonel Myer issued a circular in 1863 describing the systematic attempts of the civilian organization to deprive the Signal Corps of such lines "as an interference with a part of the Signal Corps' legitimate duties," and this circular, says General Greely, caused him to be placed on waiting orders, while all field trains were ordered to be turned over to the civilian force. In the field both organizations co-operated with a degree of harmony and good-fellowship often lacking in Washington. The saving of Franklin's command was, in large part, due to the efficiency of the Signal Corps. Finding himself vigorously attacked by a superior force, Franklin ordered his signal officer to call up the fleet just appearing. Quickly taking his station in a high tree, the signalman frantically waved his flag, the steady advance of the foe inviting rapidity of action. A keen sighted signal officer was alert on the gunboat, and, catching sight of the flag, answered. In a few minutes Franklin's request that the woods be shelled was so efficiently carried out as to save the day for the Federal Army.

The efficiency of his signalmen enabled McClellan to transform impending defeat into successful defense at Malvern Hill as the culmination of the Seven Days' fight. Lee's invasion of Maryland in 1862 would have been a complete surprise, were it told, if it had not been for the vigilance of a Federal signal officer, Lieutenant Miner, who occupied Sugar Loaf, the highest

point in Maryland. Probably the most fatal spot on which signalmen worked during the war was Little Round Top, at the battle of Gettysburg, where the flag wavers were the targets of the fierce shrapnel of artillery and the deadly bullets of Confederate sharpshooters in Devil's Den. On or beside this signal station, on a bare rock about ten feet square, seven men were killed or seriously wounded. The seizing of Little Round Top, the key of the battleground, by the Union forces, is attributed to the heroic work of Capt. James A. Hall, of the Signal Corps, who signaled from that spot that a column of ten thousand Confederates was moving toward the Union right. General Meade sent General Warren to investigate, and that keen-eyed officer at once detected the value of the Top, and made dispositions of troops which gave it into the possession of the Federals.

Important as was the work of the signalmen at Gettysburg, the most dramatic use of signaling was at Allatoona, where Sherman's reserve depot was successfully defended. In this depot were stored three million rations, practically undefended, as it was at some distance in the rear. With all the telegraph lines destroyed, all would have been lost but for the signal station on Kenesaw Mountain, by which Sherman was able to direct Corse to save the depot. After the fight at Allatoona, in which Corse was wounded, Sherman anxiously signaled for a report on his condition, and this reply came back: "Am short a cheekbone and an ear, but able to whip all h— yet." An amusing application of signal stores was made at the siege of Knoxville when Longstreet attacked at dawn. Sending up a signal by roman candles to indicate the point of attack, the signal officer followed it by discharging the candles toward the charging Confederates, which not only disconcerted some of them, but made visible the advancing lines, and made possible more accurate fire by the Union Artillery.

RECOIL.

Reading Arms and the Man for April 27, current year, we find:

With the best of intentions the Detroit Free Press, one of the most enlightened and influential of our dailies, makes an editorial mistake of some consequence when it attacks Mr. Hiram Percy Maxim for inventing the silencer. The Press says:

"Why Maxim gave out his discovery to the world at large stands in some need of explanation. No loss would have come to mankind if he had destroyed his model and buried the idea in forgetfulness. By publishing it he put new power in the hands of the lawbreaking class and made the preservation of society more difficult. Attach the silencer to a revolver and let the thieves own it and the work of the police will be multiplied infinitely."

That is just it, my friend. The silencer has never been and never will be attached to the revolver. It will not work there. It has been put upon the rifle where it has proven of such immense benefit and value that the United States Government is issuing it to its troops. This benefit flows largely from the fact that the silencer reduces the recoil of the high power rifle to such an extent that target practice, especially for recruits, is made much more easy.

Now let us examine into this matter a little more critically, and discover what it actually is that we are to gain in the way of reduced recoil. Of course, everyone knows that with the .45 caliber 500-grain bullet recoil was so proportioned that the shoulder should not be overtaxed, and, keeping within such limits, there was no overtax on the mechanism of the rifle, which at best was but a ramshackle system, well as it did act for velocity of bullet less than 1,300 feet second.

When, however, we passed to the 230-grain, .30-caliber bullet, with its initial velocity of 2,000 feet second, there was a very material reduction in shock on the shoulder of the firer, and here the problem altered. What is the increase in strain on mechanism of the rifle, this time the "Krag"? After this along came the present Springfield .30 caliber rifle, a distinct cross between the Krag and the Mauser. With the strengthened mechanism of this latest U.S. rifle a much greater initial velocity could be imparted to the bullet, but note this: that the weight of the bullet had to be lowered below 230 grains, and this time to once again take care of the firer's shoulder, the mechanism itself being sufficient for the work.

But what are we to understand about this present recoil, that the Maxim silencer is taking such good care of? It is simply this: It is not so much the recoil shock of a single cartridge fired, or a few cartridges; it is to the rapid fire of a large succession of cartridges. It is the *quantum of shock* that wears the man, and only lately an officer told me that the rapid fire or battering effect of the new small arm "fired him out, and that he thanked God something was coming along to relieve the shoulder."

To me this was a new idea, and yet so plausible is it that even a retired veteran might suggest it as the best possible reason for the entrance of the silencer into service. The records of the Army Ordnance Department show, so this same Arms and the Man tells us, that the sharp pointed bullet now in service is the invention of an officer of the Ordnance Department so long ago as 1894.

RETIRED.

The antiquity of two Naval Academy guns attracts the critical attention of Prof. William O. Stevens, of the chair of English history at the Academy. The inventory of trophies at the Academy calls one of the guns a "Korean gun of 1313," and the other a "Cortez gun of about 1474." These dates rest on the conclusions set forth in an article published in the Proceedings of the Naval Institute for 1892 by Thomas W. Clarke. Accepting the date of 1313, one would be forced to believe, says Professor Stevens, that before the dawn of artillery in Europe China had cannon, yet the foundry and the existence of the guns were a profound secret, for none of the travelers from Marco Polo down discovered any trace of them, and no records of them exist in Chinese history. But in the latter part of the sixteenth century Europeans invented a gun similar to the Korean gun. If the Chinese had guns in 1313 they must have forgotten the use and manufacture of artillery, for we find that in the seventeenth century, when the Emperor of China desired cannon for his army, he called in a Jesuit missionary to design a pattern and direct the casting. The Chinese called the cannon "fulangki," the word "Farangki" used by the Malays as the name of the Portuguese, or Franks. The Portuguese reached Canton first in 1517, so that the Chinese very likely did not use the word before that time. First applied to the white visitors, the word "fulangki" was later given to their cannon. So Professor Stevens says the Korean gun must have been of a date two hundred years later at least. Mr. Clarke dated the

Cortez gun "before 1474," but Professor Stevens seeks to show that it really belonged to the sixteenth century, as there is no gun extant, dated as early as 1474, which is of as advanced a type as this, and it is not likely, he holds, that Cortez, making his invasion in 1518, would have taken with him a cannon manufactured nearly half a century before, especially as that was a period of rapid progress in artillery. The discussion of this subject may be found in the June Proceedings of the U.S. Naval Institute.

THE NATIONAL SHOOT.

The National Shoot at Camp Perry, Ohio, which includes the matches of the N.R.A., begin Aug. 14, and continue to Sept. 1, inclusive.

The officers of the tournament are: Executive officer, Brig. Gen. R. K. Evans, U.S.A., Chief Militia Division, War Department; adjutant, Capt. William L. Luhn, 10th U.S. Cav.; quartermaster, 1st Lieut. Benjamin F. Miller, 27th U.S. Inf.; statistical officer, 1st Lieut. Morton C. Mumma, 2d U.S. Cav.; financial officer (N.R.A. matches), Albert S. Jones, secretary National Rifle Association of America.

N.R.A. MATCHES.

The schedule of matches of the N.R.A. is as follows: Monday, Aug. 14—Enlisted Men's Team Match, 600 yards; Wimbledon Cup Match, 1,000 yards; Individual Rapid-fire Match, 200 yards; Enlisted Men's Team Match, 1,000 yards; Governor's Match, skirmish.

Tuesday, Aug. 15—Governor's Match, 200 yards; Governor's Match, 600 yards; Leech Cup Match, 800 yards; Evans Skirmish Match, 800 yards.

Wednesday, Aug. 16—Governor's Match, 200 yards, R.F.; Adjutant General's Cup Match, 1,000 yards; Governor's Match, 1,000 yards; Hale Match, 600 yards; Evans Skirmish Match, 800 yards.

Thursday, Aug. 17—All-comers' Off-hand Match, 200 yards; Leech Cup Match, 900 yards; Marine Corps Match, 600 yards; Leech Cup Match, 1,000 yards; N.R.A. Members' Match, 200 yards.

Friday, Aug. 18—Long-range Tyro Match, 1,000 yards; Company Team Match, 200 yards; Marine Corps Match, 1,000 yards; Marine Corps Match, 1,000 yards; Company Team Match, 600 yards; N.R.A. Members' Match, 600 yards. Note: All men shooting in Company Team Match will shoot in morning relay of Marine Corps Match.

Saturday, Aug. 19—Catrow Cup Match, 800 yards; Catrow Cup Match, 900 yards; Regimental Team Match, 200 yards; Regimental Team Match, 600 yards; Catrow Cup Match, 1,000 yards; Regimental Team Match, 1,000 yards.

Monday, Aug. 21—President's Match, skirmish; Herick Trophy Match, 800 yards; President's Match, 200 yards; President's Match, 600 yards; Championship Revolver Team Match.

Tuesday, Aug. 22—Herrick Trophy Match, 900 yards; President's Match, 200 yards R.F.; Herick Trophy Match, 1,000 yards; President's Match, 1,000 yards.

The "United Service Match" will be shot immediately following the close of the National Matches.

NATIONAL MATCHES.

The National Matches will commence Aug. 23, beginning with the National Individual Match, to be followed in succession by two days' preliminary team practice, the National Team Match and the National Revolver Match.

Friday, Aug. 25, and Saturday, Aug. 26, are designated as the dates for the preliminary team practice hereinafter mentioned, which will be optional with team captains.

The National Team Match will be preceded by two days' preliminary team practice, the amount and kind for each team to be determined by the respective team captains; the time for firing and the ranges, targets, etc., for this practice to be allotted each team by the executive officer, who will meet requests as far as practicable.

Practice is not prohibited prior to the matches of the National Rifle Association and the two days' preliminary practice.

TO WHOM WE OWE OUR INDEPENDENCE.

The Times of Owego, N.Y., publishes in full the able, eloquent and interesting address delivered in that city by Brig. Gen. Isaac S. Catlin, U.S.A., retired, on the occasion of the celebration of the Fourth of July. From among the many noteworthy statements in this address we take the following:

"Franklin told Chatham that he never had heard from any person the least expression of a wish for a separation. Washington said that no such thing as independence was desired by any thinking man in America. Jefferson said he never heard a whisper of a disposition to separate from Great Britain until after April 19, 1775. John Adams said 'it was the greatest slander on the province of Massachusetts to say that there were any who longed for independence.' It seems deliberate sacrilege, at this day and age, to repeat their own words, deliberately uttered only a few months before the adoption of the Declaration of Independence. They were noble patriots, but were deeply engrossed with negotiations looking toward reconciliation with the king and with Parliament. They loved liberty and desired free government, but they were striving to avert the terrible calamity of war, even at the sacrifice of independence and freedom.

"Ah! my friends, it was the people, the plain people, the people of the schoolhouse, the people, the humble, worshipping people of the country church, the independent farmers and artisans, who constituted the advance guard of the Revolution. It was Lexington and Concord that aroused the sages and statesmen and leading men of wealth who had been hesitating 'like men to double business bound.' When Jonas Barker, Isaac Mussey, Robert Monroe, Jonathan Harrington, Samuel Hadley and John Brown were killed on the commons at Lexington, three millions of people, with faces upturned to heaven, in one grand chorus cried, 'Woe to the hand that shed this costly blood!'

"Six men slaughtered on the green at Lexington: six pale faces in the gray of the early morning; six little mounds of earth in the old churchyard—these tell the story of American independence more thrillingly than the most eloquent tongue or graphic pen. And when the

tidings of these sanguinary conflicts reached the other colonies and reached the statesmen who had been giving undue attention to the king and their 'British brethren,' they wheeled into line; and a united nation stood in solid mass for the Declaration of Independence, for the declaration of Patrick Henry's 'Give me liberty or give me death,' and for the prosecution of the war until liberty and independence should be secured."

Referring to the battle of Gettysburg, in which he took part, General Catlin said:

"General Lee was great in more senses than one; great in defeat as well as in victory. He had a great heart as well as a great intellect. He would weep with anguish at the sufferings and agony of his sick and wounded and dying, as well as exult and rejoice at a victory of his great army, and give all the credit to his men. On the night of July 3, 1863, when his army had been driven and beaten at every point, and the list of the dreadful casualties had been given to him, it is said he acted like a man whose heart was actually broken; and when it was remarked to him that he had had a hard day, with an expression of deep sadness he replied:

"Yes, it has been a sad, sad day for us. I never saw troops behave more magnificently than Pickett's division of Virginians did to-day, and we deserve a better fate."

"After a moment's pause he added in a loud voice, in a tone almost of agony: 'Too bad, too bad! Oh! too bad!'

"And well might his great heart groan in agony, for while he provided every means in his power to take care of his wounded and dying and to take them from the inhospitable fields of Pennsylvania to his and their own beloved Virginia, the number was so great and the wounds were so severe, and the facilities for transportation were so poor, that untold and indescribable sufferings and intolerable agony resulted. The groans and cries of the wounded were excruciating to hear, and yet there was no possible chance to improve the situation. There were no surgeons, no rations, no comfortable ambulances, no straw or beds, and none could be obtained, as the column was retreating with all possible speed, and could not halt in any emergency, for the orders were peremptory to continue on the march without a single minute's delay; and so the column moved along amid the cries and moans and curses of the wounded and dying, with no hope or possibility of bettering the conditions that confronted them.

"But how differently the Union side fared! While the fields were covered with the dead and dying, there was neither moral nor physical suffering among them that was not relieved to the full extent of the facilities employed by civilized nations in times of war. The wounded and dying knew that they had been cut down while fighting for their own glorious flag and Union, and they were immediately supplied with every aid to the wounded, and everything possible to relieve the dying was furnished and administered in generous measure. Never before or since have soldiers fought with the esprit de corps of the Union soldiers at Gettysburg. Though the leading officers in action showed gallantry and ability of a high order; though the gallant Reynolds fell while leading his troops, and the heroic Sickles and Hancock and Gibbon were seriously wounded in the performance of their duty, yet the men in the ranks seemed inspired, perhaps by the thought that the foe had invaded the free soil of a free state, aye, the Keystone State, and that it was their duty to drive them off at all hazards; and the result was they needed no pushing or pressing, but officers and soldiers, actuated by the same high motive and grand impulse, were a unit going into battle and fighting to a finish, side by side, as patriots—first, last and all the time, all bound alike to secure the success of the Union cause."

A NAVAL TRADITION.

A recent writer in "Notes and Queries" of the Boston Evening Transcript recalled "a tradition which still lingers in the U.S. Navy, that about eighty years ago one of our men-of-war, cruising in the Mediterranean near a Greek island which had been attacked by the Turks and the inhabitants nearly all killed, picked up a small boat, adrift, containing only two young Greek boys, who were received on board and brought to the United States, one eventually becoming a gunner and the other a captain in the U.S. Navy. If this is a true story," the writer continued, "will some reader kindly give the name of the island, the ship, the name of her commanding officer and the date of the occurrence, and thus verify, if possible, the tradition?"

"The General U.S. Navy Register, 1775-1900," New York, 1901, pages 125 and 500, gives the following records of the two naval officers said many years ago to be identical with these Greek boys:

"Sirian, George, gunner, 20 April, 1837. Retired list 15 December, 1880. Died 21 December, 1891."

"Colvocoreses, George M., midshipman 21 February, 1832; passed midshipman, 23 June, 1838; lieutenant, 7 December, 1843; commander, 2 July, 1861; captain on retired list 4 April, 1867. Died 3 June, 1872."

To this Rear Admiral G. P. Colvocoreses, U.S.N., son of the late Capt. G. M. Colvocoreses, U.S.N., replied in the Boston Evening Transcript of July 15, 1911, as follows:

"Among the papers of the late Capt. G. M. Colvocoreses, U.S.N., there is an account of the circumstances under which he came to the United States. He was born in the island of Scio, Grecian Archipelago, and was seven years old when the Turkish fleet appeared off that island in 1822, and in executing the vengeance of the Sultan committed what Mr. Gladstone characterized as 'that unparalleled atrocity of modern times'—the massacre of Scio. By this act of ruthless barbarity a peaceful and industrious population was driven from home, some sixty thousand men, women and children put to the sword or carried to the slave markets of Asia Minor to suffer a fate worse than death.

"Many of young Colvocoreses's relatives were slain and others scattered to different parts of the island. He, and his mother and two sisters, were captured in their flight. His father escaped, and subsequently ransomed the surviving members of his family through friends in the Austrian consulate. After his ransom George was placed with nine Greek boys on board the American brig *Margaretta* to seek an asylum in the United States, whose people manifested great sympathy for the struggling Greeks. The notice of the arrival of the Greek boys, published in the *Baltimore American*, attracted the attention of Capt. Alden Partridge, late of the U.S. Army, then superintendent of a large and

flourishing military academy in Norwich, Vt. This gentleman, who was no less distinguished for his benevolence than for his ability as an educator, wrote to the postmaster at Baltimore stating that he had been much impressed by the story of George Colvocoreses and that he would gladly care for and educate him as his son.

"The members of the Greek Relief Committee who had these boys in charge accepted the offer of Captain Partridge, and George was sent to Norwich, where he remained until the age of sixteen, when the Captain procured for him a warrant as midshipman in the U.S. Navy, in which he rose through long and faithful service to the rank of captain. His son, George Partridge Colvocoreses, went to sea with his father for over two years during the Civil War, subsequently entered the U.S. Naval Academy, and after serving actively for forty-five years was retired as a rear admiral.

"The story of the late George Sirian, gunner, U.S.N., was told to the writer many years ago, and has probably been confounded with that of Captain Colvocoreses. He was a young boy at the outbreak of the Greek revolution, and one day, as he and his mother were on the beach of their island home, they were warned of the approach of a band of Turks. The mother forced her boy into a boat that was near, and, placing him on the bottom, thrust him off, remaining herself to await her fate and attract attention from the child. He drifted from the shore and was finally rescued by a boat from one of our cruisers then in the Mediterranean. Mr. Sirian entered the Navy as a boy, and by good conduct became a warrant officer, serving his adopted country with credit until his death.

"Athanasius Colo-Veloni, who died in Brooklyn, N.Y., in 1906, a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity, was another Greek lad whose romantic history is connected with your query. He was born near Missolonghi, Greece, memorable for its gallant defense against the Turks and as the place where Lord Byron died while aiding the Greeks in their efforts for freedom. Colo-Veloni's family perished, but he, a lad of six years, was rescued and cared for by Captain Nicholson, U.S.N., commanding the U.S.S. *Ontario*, at that time in the Mediterranean.

"G. P. COLVOCORESSES, Rear Admiral, U.S.N.
"Litchfield, Conn."

CHARACTERISTICS OF SECRETARY STIMSON.

A writer in the Tribune reports that Secretary Stimson, of the War Department, has killed eleven bears, the last one a grizzly shot in the mountains of Montana.

"When did you begin to hunt big game?" asked the reporter of the Secretary.

"At seventeen years of age, while a freshman at Yale. A friend of my father took me to Colorado. I returned with a friend to Colorado my third year as a hunter. We didn't know it, but a band of Indians had left their reservation and were killing settlers. We walked into that situation, but once in we didn't feel like walking out. So we hid in the mountains.

"One day I saw a party of six painted braves on horseback. My heart came into my throat and beat so hard that I thought it would knock the top of my head off. To make matters worse off, from my point of view, the Indians saw me. I rode to the top of a roll in the ground, stopped my horse, ostentatiously threw my rifle across the saddle and stared at them in seeming indifference. They kept straight on across my path, much to my relief, and disappeared in the distance. It was a day, as I remember, before my pulse again became normal."

"How did you make the acquaintance of Theodore Roosevelt?"

"At the annual dinners of the Boone and Crockett Club, but the acquaintance was only formal. Ten years ago last January the club held its dinner in Washington because Mr. Roosevelt was then President of the United States. I came here from my home in New York, and on the day of the dinner borrowed the pet horse of Gifford Pinchot for a ride in Rock Creek Park. At a remote spot in the park, which I may try to locate in the future, I heard someone call my name. Looking across the creek I saw the President, Mr. Root, the Secretary of War, and two other men. I halted at once and saluted."

"Attention, Sergeant Stimson, of Squadron A, National Guard of New York," Mr. Root said, with mock gravity, stepping out from among his companions. 'The President of the United States and Commander-in-Chief of the Army, through the Secretary of War, orders you to cross the creek and come to his assistance.'"

Mr. Stimson laughed heartily as he recalled the incident of the icy ride in the creek, the horse partly swimming and partly wading; his inability to gain the other side, and finally recourse to a bridge over the creek, whereby he joined the President and Secretary Root and "obeyed orders."

"Five years later," continued Mr. Stimson, "President Roosevelt called me to Washington. 'Any man who has so little sense as to try to swim Rock Creek in winter time on horseback,' he said, 'is just about big enough to be U.S. Attorney for the Southern District of New York.'"

MALICIOUS MISREPRESENTATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Enclosed herewith you will find an article relative to the Army, which for infamy I think exceeds the Bailey Millard writings. The article printed by the San Francisco Bulletin, whose editor, Mr. Fremont Older, prates continually of what a clean paper he has, and which has, he claims, done so much for the reformation of San Francisco, needs answering by someone who will look up its record and throw the hook back in true style, and I believe you will do it better than anyone else.

A SUBSCRIBER.

This is one of several letters calling our attention to the article in question, which in all respects agrees with the description of it given by our correspondent. It would be a waste of space to attempt to answer it further than to say that from beginning to end it is an elaborate, and apparently a malicious misrepresentation of our Army and our Army recruiting service.

THE FIGHTING AT MALOLOS.

Describing the fighting before Malolos, Brig. Gen. Frederick Funston, in the August Scribner, says:

"In order that I might be able to exercise some influence on the firing line as a whole, and not get mixed up in a local fight where I could see only one or two companies, I remained about two hundred yards behind the line for the time being. Here I was joined by the well known correspondent, Mr. James Creelman. I had sent Sergeant Major Warner and Trumpeter Barshfield away to carry orders, and was glad to have company. The noise was so overwhelming that it was difficult to think, for the whole brigade was fighting as hard as it could and the woods were filled with the roar. Creelman and I sat on our horses for awhile, and then unanimously dismounted, the idea seeming to strike both of us at the same time. Companies E and H had struck the worst of it, being opposite the most formidable trench, and Creelman and I were directly behind them. A natural tendency of the Filipino, and, for that matter, most people, to shoot high made our position one of the warmest places I have ever been in. Only once, and that at Cascorra, in far-away Cuba, had I seen bullets thicker. The two companies were right on the river bank, and as the stream was not more than forty feet wide, and the Filipino trenches were on the opposite bank, the two firing lines were not more than fifty feet apart. The river looked deep, but as yet our people had not overcome the enemy's fire sufficiently to allow the matter to be tested.

"Capt. Adna G. Clarke, now a captain in the Regular Army, was in command of Company H, and I could see him standing erect in order to better direct the fire of his men, who were lying down. In a short time I saw him crumple up and go down with a wound from which I believe he has not fully recovered to this day. Majors Metcalf and Whitman were close up to the river bank, their two battalions being most hotly engaged."

The year 1912 will see the going into full effect of the new Russian army system. The act has passed both houses and is in the hands of the civil and military authorities. Conscription has to be exercised at the beginning by the Department of the Interior, for in its hands are the census statistics and local machinery for bringing the youths to the barrack doors, and only then are they under their military officers. The reserve as it existed in the last war is abolished. Then, rather than touch on fresh military districts, men over thirty-five years old who had been a dozen years away from the colors were taken from their fields and their children. This caused much discontent. The average age of the fighting force will be considerably younger and the educational attainments considerably higher. Sons of the well-to-do who can produce an educational diploma showing that they have passed an upper school or university examination will be no longer exempt. Practically the only exemptions allowed, except for clergy, doctors and certain classes of teachers, are in cases where the conscript due for service is a necessary breadwinner to his family. Youths over fifteen years cannot subsequently repudiate their status as Russian subjects. No change of nationality by their parents or themselves will absolve them from serving their term. The year's supply of recruits will be called up each October. Conscripts for the navy will be chosen preferably from youths whose upbringing has given them some familiarity with shipping. Active service in the land army is fixed at three years for infantry and field artillery, four years for cavalry, engineers and other technical branches. Five years is the term of service in the fleet, with five years in the reserve. Youths over seventeen who have a school certificate showing them to have passed the sixth class are accepted as volunteers for two years' service.

The rifle range registering system devised by Lieut. Comdr. Mark St. C. Ellis, U.S.N., described in our issue of June 17, page 1287, is the culmination of many efforts to improve upon the old method of marking shots. In European countries self-registering methods have been tried, electricity being used to actuate a dial, the principle upon which the Ellis device works. A member of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL staff more than a dozen years ago worked out probably the first idea of this use of electricity for the rifle ranges. He took his plans to a distinguished electrical engineer of New York city, who, with a wealth of technical phrases, dissuaded him from going ahead with the idea, arguing that the impact of the bullet on a steel plate necessary to make an electrical connection would be too sudden to make the connection possible. All arguments advanced by the layman in opposition, going to show that the sensitiveness of the plate might be increased, only brought deprecatory shrugs from the engineer. In the Ellis device the plates are made sensitive by being set upon spiral springs that allow them to recoil with the impact of the bullet. This makes their resistance greater under the terrific pounding of the modern rifles. As this apparatus will do away with the necessity of men at the pits it ought to increase greatly the efficiency of marksmen, as it will be easier for men to go out and practice. All they will have to do will be to go to the range and shoot. The apparatus will do the rest.

The transport Buford, which was due to sail from Manila July 15, did not depart until July 17. The transport was held in port by a very severe storm, which raged for two days. The following were the military passengers on her list: To Nagasaki—Major Charles C. Ballou, 7th Inf.; Capt. James J. Hornbrook, Pay Dept.; 1st Lieut. Frank H. Adams, 12th Inf.; 1st Lieut. John J. Mudgett, 12th Inf. To San Francisco—Col. Charles Richard, Med. Corps; Lieut. Col. Robert N. Getty, 7th Inf.; Major William H. Wilson, Med. Corps; Major William F. Lewis, Med. Corps; Major Henry T. Ferguson, 10th Inf.; Capt. William H. Bertsch, Inf., Q.M. Dept.; Capt. Charles C. Pulis, 2d Field Art.; Capt. Louis C. Duncan, Med. Corps; Capt. Allen Walker, P.S.; 1st Lieut. Robert D. Goodwin, 4th Inf.; Capt. Harold M. Joss, P.S.; 1st Lieut. Frank S. Bowen, 20th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Bruno T. Scher, 3d Inf.; 1st Lieut. DeWitt C. Jones, Corps of Engrs.; 1st Lieut. George C. Rockwell, 21st Inf.; 1st Lieut. Isaac W. Brewer, M.R.C.; 1st Lieut. Julian F. Humphrey, P.S.; 1st Lieut. Ernest C. Wright, P.S.; 1st Lieut. Howard R. Smalley, 8th Cav.; 1st Lieut. George B. Hunter, 13th

Cav.; 2d Lieut. Ben W. Feild, 6th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Ernest J. Dawley, 2d Field Art.; and forty-seven enlisted men, Battery E, 2d Regiment, Field Artillery.

The following are late Army orders of July 20: The following officers will proceed at proper time from Fort Myer to Orange, Va., for the purpose of taking part in the horse show at the latter place on Aug. 2 and 3, and upon conclusion thereof will return to Fort Myer: Capt. Guy V. Henry, Cav., unassigned; 1st Lieut. Ephraim F. Graham, 10th Cav.; 2d Lieut. Adna R. Chaffee, jr., 15th Cav. First Lieut. Paul C. Potter, 28th Inf., is transferred at his own request to the 30th Infantry. Second Lieut. Frank M. Kennedy, 10th Inf., will proceed to Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., for temporary duty, and upon completion thereof will proceed to College Park, Md., as heretofore directed. Leave for five days is granted 2d Lieut. Frank M. Kennedy, 10th Inf. Leave from Aug. 1 to and including Sept. 6 is granted Col. Sydney W. Taylor, 2d Field Art. Colonel Taylor, upon his own application, is retired from active service, to take effect Sept. 6, 1911, after forty-four years' service, under requirements of the Act of Congress approved June 30, 1882. He will proceed to his home.

"The Christian's Right to Bear Arms" is the title of a pamphlet by Major Gen. George Randolph Snowden, N.G. of Pennsylvania, retired. It is a revised and enlarged report of an address delivered by its author before the Contemporary Club Nov. 13, 1904, where the question discussed was the legitimate place of military force in the republic, and the late Philip H. Garrett, member of the Society of Friends, conservatively upheld the peaceful doctrines of his sect; while Col. Theodore E. Wiedersheim, 1st Inf., N.G.P., retired, and General Snowden maintained the right of the state and of the individual to the just and lawful use of arms; also of an address before the Men's Club of Protestant Episcopal Church of the Saviour, West Philadelphia, Rev. Robert Johnston, V.D. M., rector, Col. Oliver C. Boshyshehl, 2d Inf., N.G.P., retired, president. The addresses show extensive study of the subjects discussed, the references to authorities, ancient and modern, numbering altogether forty-one.

The record made by the 11th Company, Coast Art. Corps, on May 8, 1911, at Fort Dade, which was noted in our Fort Dade letter published May 27, is attracting considerable attention outside of Service circles. Six hits out of six shots at a moving target, nearly four miles distant, it is claimed is the world's record for firing with 8-inch guns mounted on disappearing carriages. The shots were made in the space of one minute and thirty-one seconds, the faster of the two sister guns in the battery making a hit every forty-four seconds. The company was commanded by Capt. Adna G. Clarke, 1st Lieut. Marcellus H. Thompson and 2d Lieut. Ely E. Bennett. Lieutenant Thompson is the son of Lieut. Col. John T. Thompson, Ord. Dept. The 8-inch guns which composed the battery were not regarded as particularly accurate, and as a consequence great credit is being given the officers and men of the company. There was a tempest wind blowing, and the target, which was 30 x 50 feet in size, was being towed across the line of fire 200 yards behind a tug at a speed of 5.45 miles per hour.

A suggestion as to the secret of the hostility Mark Twain showed to our Army is found in the statement of Capt. Abner Martin, an old Ohio-Mississippi riverman, who celebrated his ninety-first birthday anniversary July 18. It was he who taught Clemens all the author ever knew about a steamboat when both were working on the river packet Pennsylvania. "I told Sam he never would make a hit as a steamboat man," said Captain Martin, "and he didn't. He was too witty, even when on a pilot house deck." Captain Martin said that few people knew how Clemens got into the lecture business. When the war broke out he enlisted in the Confederate army, spent a few months there, and then, deserting, went to the Fiji Islands, where he remained until after the war. Returning home dead broke, Sam wrote and delivered his first lecture in Sacramento, Cal.

It is being predicted that with good weather a number of records will be broken at the national shoot to be held at Camp Perry. It will open on Aug. 14, and probably continue until Sept. 1 or 2. The rate at which the entries are coming in indicates that about forty-six teams will participate in the event. The shoot will close by the contest for the "Enlisted Men," donated by Col. Robert M. Thompson, who is taking such an interest in the development of marksmanship. Teams of twenty from the Army, Navy, Marine Corps and National Guard will be qualified to participate in the enlisted man contest. Every soldier that participates in this contest will be awarded a medal, whether his team wins or not. Such great care is being taken in selecting the four teams to take part in this contest that it will be considered no mean honor for enlisted men to make one of the teams.

The Senate Military Committee on July 12 reported favorably on S. 2925, amended to read: "That for the construction of a memorial to cost not to exceed \$125,000, commemorative of the service of the Confederate Navy on the Mississippi River and its tributaries during the Civil War, at the site and in accordance with the design approved by the Secretary of War, the sum of \$50,000 is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated. That the amount hereby appropriated shall be expended by the Vicksburg National Military Park Commissioners under the instructions of the Secretary of War."

Announcement was made at the Department of Justice July 15 that the Government, during a fight of several years, had recovered about \$75,000 from John F. Gaynor and Benjamin D. Greene, the contractors who were convicted of gigantic frauds with Oberlin M. Carter in the Savannah Harbor contracts several years ago. Both Greene and Gaynor owe a fine of \$585,749.90. Both, however, took the pauper's oath before they left the Atlanta penitentiary. They have sued the Government for approximately \$1,000,000, alleging abrogation of the

Savannah contracts. The case is now in the Court of Claims.

When the U.S.S. Buffalo installed a wireless station on St. Paul Island, of the Pribiloff group, in Alaskan waters, the first thing the inhabitants wanted to know about the outside world was the standing of the clubs in the National and American Baseball Leagues. After the standings had been received the operator began to give out news of the coronation of King George, but the islanders protested, saying they wanted all the baseball news they could get, individual averages, etc. The U.S. supply ship Homer arrived at San Francisco on July 14 with news of the successful installation of wireless by the Buffalo.

Lieut. Thomas De W. Milling, U.S.A., on July 16 flew in a Wright biplane from College Park, Md., to Washington Barracks. He covered the distance in fifteen minutes. Lieutenant Milling carried Lieut. Roy C. Kirtland, 14th Inf., as a passenger. He flew back to his shed without incident. Lieutenant Kirtland, just before the flight to the barracks, had taken the same machine up to a height of 3,260 feet, the highest ever attained on the College Park field. He was in the air thirty-two minutes.

Lieut. Col. Jefferson R. Kean, Med. Corps, returned on July 17 from the Pacific coast, where he went as a representative of the Army to the House of Delegates of the American Medical Association. In the opinion of Colonel Kean it was one of the most successful meetings that this large association has ever held. Besides Colonel Kean Lieut. Col. Euclid B. Frick, Majors Robert M. Thornburgh, Percy M. Ashburn and Charles Lynch, of the Army Medical Corps, and Surg. Charles P. Bagg, U.S.N., attended the meeting. Major Lynch was a representative of the Red Cross Society.

On July 20 orders were issued by the War Department to the commander of the Central Division authorizing him to send a force of troops, now stationed in Texas, to the maneuvers of the Texas Militia. Accordingly, the 22d Infantry, a troop of the 3d Cavalry, a battery of the 1st Battalion of the 3d Field Artillery, twenty teamsters and wagons and two ambulances, will be sent to Austin, Texas, on Aug. 3. The maneuvers will take place from Aug. 7 to 15, inclusive. The troops will march from their present station to Austin, a distance of about eighty miles.

Fifty-nine candidates for the Army Medical Corps were invited to take the preliminary examination on July 20. There are at present sixty-two vacancies in the corps, and before those who took the examination on the 20th can qualify there will probably be more. The requirements of the corps have been raised to a point at which it is very difficult for the Surgeon General to keep it up to its authorized strength.

In consequence of typhoid fever in the training camp at the St. Helena Naval Training Station, Va., a press despatch reports, the inoculation of every man in the camp who has not been attacked by the disease has been ordered. Inoculation was begun July 19. The fever has so far been confined to the training camp. Thirty or forty men have developed typhoid recently and are being treated in the naval hospital.

Senator Warren, chairman of the Senate Appropriations Committee, and ex-chairman of Military Affairs, predicted, after a talk with President Taft at the White House on July 18, that Artillerymen to man the fortifications on the Panama Canal Zone would be sent South within a year. Senator Warren declared that not only Artillerymen, but regiments of Infantry and perhaps Cavalry, would be sent to the isthmus.

We publish on another page an interesting statement of the amount and kind of marching by each of the ten troops of the 3d U.S. Cavalry sent into the field along the Rio Grande River during the months of February, March, April, May and June. It is in the form of a General Order (No. 52) issued by Col. Joseph H. Dorst, commanding the regiment.

The War Department is now considering the question of details to the next class at the Mounted Service School, Fort Riley, Kas., the students reporting for duty Sept. 25. As yet the following regiments have not recommended officers for next year's course: 1st, 6th, 9th, 11th and 12th Regiments of Cavalry, and the 5th Regiment, Field Artillery.

Mr. Frederic Louis Huidekoper, of Washington, D.C., has reprinted for a second time his article in the Infantry Journal for May, 1911, entitled, "The Truth Concerning the United States Army." This edition is accompanied by footnotes, in answer to questions as to the accuracy of the data by members of Congress both in set speeches and general debate.

Rumors that the American Government was considering intervention in Cuba were dispelled at Havana on July 19, when Minister Jackson delivered a message from Secretary of State Knox to Secretary of State Sanguilly, in which Mr. Knox said that the American Government had not the least intention of intervening.

The Russian Admiralty has ordered three submarines at the state Baltic yards for the Black Sea, and three of an improved Holland type at the Nevsky works. Specifications have been completed for the Black Sea Dreadnoughts and bids have been invited.

Some important changes have been made in the rules for the granting of discharge by purchase, and these are promulgated in G.O. 90, War Department, June 30, 1911, published in full on another page.

Capt. Dan T. Moore, Field Art., unassigned, has been detailed as commandant of the School of Fire for Field Artillery, Fort Sill, Oklahoma.

PROMOTIONS AND RETIREMENTS.

Med. Insp. James C. Byrnes, U.S.N., promoted medical inspector July 11, 1911, by the retirement of Simons, was appointed an assistant surgeon in the Navy Nov. 2, 1876. Among the vessels he served in were the Plymouth, Kearsarge, Powhatan, Chicago, and during the war with Spain he was attached to the Cincinnati, of the West India Blockading Squadron. He subsequently served in the Puritan, Massachusetts, Texas and West Virginia, and his duties ashore included service at Chelsea, Mass.; Norfolk, Va.; navy yard, New York, and the Naval Academy. His last assignment was in command of the Naval Hospital, New York. He will have the rank of captain in his new office.

Col. William Lassiter, U.S.A., promoted from lieutenant colonel to date from March 3, 1911, and assigned to the 4th Infantry, was born in North Carolina Jan. 6, 1851, and was a cadet at the U.S.M.A. from Sept. 1, 1868, to July 19, 1871. He was appointed a second lieutenant, 16th Infantry, Oct. 1, 1873, and reached the grade of major May 28, 1902, being then assigned to the 15th Infantry. He was detailed military secretary Sept. 11, 1906, and was promoted lieutenant colonel, 4th Infantry, Sept. 4, 1909. His last assignment was in the office of the Chief of Staff, Washington, D.C.

Col. George S. Young, U.S.A., promoted March 3, 1911, and assigned to the 21st Infantry, was born in Virginia May 17, 1854, and was appointed in the Army as a second lieutenant, 7th Infantry, Jan. 20, 1875. He was promoted first lieutenant March 31, 1882; captain, May 12, 1895; major, 18th Infantry, April 1, 1901, and lieutenant colonel, 21st Infantry, Oct. 30, 1906. He is at present serving with his regiment in the Philippines.

Col. Aaron H. Appel, U.S.A., formerly of the Medical Department, who was retired a few weeks since on his own application after a service of over thirty-one years, is a brother of Col. Daniel M. Appel, Med. Corps, U.S.A. He is a graduate of the Central High School and also of the Jefferson Medical College, of Philadelphia. He was appointed an assistant surgeon in 1879, was promoted to captain in 1884, major in 1897, lieutenant colonel in 1907 and colonel Jan. 28, 1910.

Med. Dir. Samuel H. Dickson, U.S.N., who retired for age July 20, 1911, with the rank of captain, was appointed from Pennsylvania an assistant surgeon in the Navy March 19, 1875, and was assigned to duty on the South Atlantic Station. Other duties included duties on board the Gettysburg, Constellation, Dale and Atlanta, up to 1890. He was subsequently on duty on the Constellation, at Washington, D.C., and on the U.S.S. Texas, and during the war with Spain was on duty with the Massachusetts. He was assigned to duty at Washington July 1, 1899; on the Iowa in 1902, on the Maine in 1903, Kearsarge Nov. 24, 1903; to the navy yard, Norfolk, in 1905; to Marine Barracks, Washington, in 1908, which was his last assignment.

Med. Insp. James D. Gatewood, U.S.N., promoted medical director by the retirement of Dickson for age on July 20, 1911, was appointed an assistant surgeon in the Navy from Virginia in July, 1880. His service includes duty in the Franklin, New Hampshire, Kearsarge, Despatch, Dolphin, and in the monitor Puritan during the war with Spain. He was subsequently on duty in the Lancaster, in the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery and in the Lancaster. He was assigned to the Yankee in July, 1902; to the Naval Medical School in August, 1905, and to the Tennessee July 24, 1909. His last assignment was as president of the Naval Examining and Naval Medical Examining Boards, Naval Medical School, Washington, D.C. He was commissioned medical inspector Sept. 19, 1908.

Chief Mach. B. Gebhardt, U.S.N., who has been placed on the retired list from July 10, 1911, for disability incident to the Service, has been under treatment at the Naval Hospital, New York. He entered the Service in 1897, and was appointed a machinist Aug. 23, 1899, and was commissioned chief machinist March 3, 1909.

It is Col. James H. Dorst, 3d U.S. Cav., who will retire on his own application on Aug. 10, 1911, after more than forty years' service, and not George H. Dorst, as has been stated. A record of the services of Colonel Dorst appeared in our issue of July 15, page 1394.

The application of Col. Clarence Deems, of the Coast Artillery Corps, U.S.A., for retirement after more than forty years' service has been accepted by the President. He has been relieved from duty and ordered to his home to await retirement, and has been granted four months' leave.

Major George W. Goode, 11th U.S. Cav., has asked for retirement after more than thirty-six years' service. It is believed that the Secretary of War will approve his request.

Lieut. Comdr. Allen M. Cook, U.S.N., is at present in command of the magazine at St. Julien Creek, Va., which supplies practically all the ammunition for the Atlantic Fleet. Since he took charge two years ago he has concentrated his efforts on scientific management and has accomplished marvelous results, as our Norfolk correspondent recently noted. In the year 1909 powder and shells valued at \$419,000 were handled; in 1910 \$1,123,525 represented the value of ammunition that passed through his hands. In fact, the work has increased to such extent that two new buildings are immediately necessary. One will be used for the storage of shells and the other for powder. Commander Cook, who is one of the naval pioneers in scientific management, is enthusiastic over the results he is obtaining. Although operating under many restrictions, Commander Cook, in his application of scientific operation, has been able to accomplish splendid results. The work is divided into units. That is, if a shell has to be cleaned, repaired and charged with powder, the entire operation would constitute one unit. Without working his men any harder, the following will show some of the results that have been attained: For a year and six months prior to December, 1909, 100 units for ten men for each day was the standard. From then until August, 1910, when the new system became operative, the increase was to 175 for the same number of men per day. To April, 1911, the increase showed 225, and in May 393, and since then on one occasion the average for an hour and a half reached 120, representing a rate of 600 per day, after allowing for starting and stopping time, thus running the average from 100 to 600 without increasing pay-

rolls or working the men as hard as when they only covered 100 units a day. The summary of this shows that the total of all charges, including direct, indirect and general expense, has been decreased from \$3 for handling each piece of ammunition in January, 1909, to fifty cents in June, 1911.

SERVICE WEDDINGS.

The marriage of Miss Amy E. Sheppard and Lieut. Max R. Wainer, 28th U.S. Inf., was solemnized July 12, 1911, at the residence of the bride's mother, Mrs. Amos Sheppard, 2531 Grand avenue, Minneapolis, Minn. Rev. William Sheppard read the wedding service in the presence of the immediate family. The bride was given away by her uncle, Dr. William De La Barre. She was gown in white lace made over satin made en traine, and her tulle veil was caught by a spray of lilies of the valley. The bridal bouquet was a shower of roses and lilies of the valley. Lieutenant Wainer is now on a month's leave, and after the wedding trip he and his bride will go to Fort Sam Houston.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Sage Sloan have issued invitations to the marriage of their daughter, Ethel Donaldson, to Capt. John Sinclair Liddell, the Bedfordshire Regiment, British army, on Saturday, July 22, at half-past twelve o'clock, at Trinity Church, Hewlett, Long Island, N.Y. The wedding breakfast will be held at one o'clock at Chilton Gables, Woodmere, Long Island. Miss Sloan is a sister of Lieut. Thomas D. Sloan, 3d U.S. Field Art. A special for the accommodation of guests is provided at the Pennsylvania railroad station in New York city at 11:07 a.m. for Woodmere, and conveyances at the latter place take guests to Hewlett.

George D. Tripp, post quartermaster sergeant, U.S.A., and Miss Selina Dolores Dugger, daughter of Post Commissary Sergeant Dugger, U.S.A., retired, were married at Williams, Ore., July 4, 1911.

Capt. and Mrs. Charles G. Mortimer, U.S.A., of Fort Sam Houston, Texas, announce the engagement of their daughter, Adelaide Lewis Warren, to Lieut. John J. Kingman, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Young Fowler announce the marriage of their daughter, Harriet, to Lieut. Sam Colby Loomis, U.S.N., on Wednesday, July 12, 1911, at Aurora, Ill.

An account of the wedding of Lieut. Monte J. Hickok, C.A.C., and Miss Ida Botsford Ralston, on June 3, appears in our letter from Fort Mills, Corregidor, P.I., on page 1437.

Mr. and Mrs. Harrison Howell Dodge, of Washington, D.C., have sent out invitations for the marriage of their daughter, Mary Eleanor Vernon, to Mr. William Strong Cushing, at New London, Conn., on Wednesday, July 26. Miss Dodge is a sister of Mrs. Heiberg, wife of Major Elvin R. Heiberg, U.S.A.; of Mrs. Butler, wife of Lieutenant Butler, U.S.A., and of Mrs. Walker, wife of Lieut. Hugh McLean Walker, U.S.N.

A correspondent at Zamboanga, P.I., notes the announcement of the engagement of Miss Artie Katherine Peyton, sister of Major Ephraim G. Peyton, P.S. (captain, 18th Inf.), to Mr. William M. Connor, jr., Provincial Attorney.

Miss Bessie Green, 913 Fulton avenue, Baltimore, Md., will be married Saturday, July 22, 1911, to Ensign James Downing Smith, of Charlottesville, Va., now attached to the U.S.S. Vicksburg. The ceremony will be performed by Rev. F. T. Tagg, who married the bride's parents.

The marriage of Miss Isla Adeline Connor to Ensign Harold A. Strauss, U.S.N., took place July 6, 1911, at St. John's Episcopal Church, Clinton, Iowa. Rev. Frederic H. Burrell read the service. The bride was attended by Miss Mary Moore, of Des Moines, and Miss Louise Obert, of Clinton, as maids of honor. The bridesmaids were Miss Inez Skinner, Miss Genevieve Allen and Miss Margaret Molt, of Clinton, and Miss Isabel Weber, of Cedar Rapids, Iowa. Little Miss Margaret Brown, of Davenport, acted as flower girl, and Master Roger Reynolds as ring bearer. Mr. Robert S. Hazard, of Des Moines, served the groom as best man, and his ushers were Albert Lubbers, William Hayes, Leonard Bell and Dr. Willis Keith, while Donald Leslie acted as master of ceremonies. The bride, who was given in marriage by her brother, Mr. Reuben Charles Hart, was gown in white satin, cut with a court train and veiled with pearl embroidered lace robe. Her Juliet veil was edged in princess lace, and was held in place by clusters of orange blossoms. Her bouquet was of white sweet peas and lilies of the valley, which fell in a shower from the white prayer book she carried, and from which the service was read. The maids of honor wore pink satin, veiled in pink marquisette, and the bridesmaids wore white lingerie gowns and Juliet caps. All carried pink sweet peas in shower arrangement. After the ceremony a reception was held at the home of the bride's brother, Mr. Reuben Charles Hart. Mrs. Hart received in a gown of blue crepe meter, trimmed with gold and princess lace. Ensign and Mrs. Strauss left during the evening for a trip through the East, after which they will go to Philadelphia, where the groom is stationed.

RECENT DEATHS.

Major Charles P. Stivers, Sub. Dept., U.S.A., died suddenly in Kansas City, Mo., Thursday evening, July 13, 1911. Major Stivers had been on duty as purchasing commissary for the Government for the last three years. He was born in Louisiana March 20, 1858, and was a graduate of the U.S.M.A., class of 1879, being No. 40 in his class, and was assigned as a second lieutenant to the 9th Infantry. After graduation he served at posts in Nebraska, Wyoming, New Mexico and Arizona, and he resigned from the Army Oct. 17, 1888. He again entered the Volunteer Service as a private in Company E, 2d Wisconsin Volunteers, in 1898, and served in Troop E, 1st Ohio Cavalry, as private, sergeant and first sergeant, the same year. In 1899 he was appointed captain in the 31st U.S. Volunteer Infantry, and went to the Philippines. He was appointed a captain and commissary in the U.S. Army Feb. 2, 1901, and was promoted major in 1906.

Funeral services for Mrs. Narcissa Chisholm Owen, mother of U.S. Senator Owen, of Oklahoma, and Major W. O. Owen, U.S.A., retired, were held at Lynchburg, Va., July 16, 1911, in St. Paul's Episcopal Church and

at the grave in Spring Hill Cemetery. Mrs. Owen, who was seventy-nine years old, was a daughter of the hereditary chief of the Cherokee Indian nation. She died July 12 in Guthrie, Okla.

A flash of lightning, attracted probably by the bell of the golf club which he held over his shoulder, struck and instantly killed Mr. Tristram Burgess Johnson, of New York, recently appointed Solicitor of the Navy Department, on the golf grounds of the Chevy Chase Country Club, Md., July 16. Persons prominent in official life lunching at the club, not far away, were stunned by the shock, while Mr. Johnson's host, Francis B. Poe, with whom he was playing, and his caddy were both thrown to the ground. The caddy, on picking himself up, fell three times before he could recover his balance.

Pay Dir. William W. Woodhull, U.S.N., retired, fell fifty feet down an airshaft in an apartment house in West Philadelphia, Pa., July 16, 1911, and was instantly killed. He had been suffering from heart disease for several months, and it is supposed he became dizzy while leaning out of the shaft to escape the oppressive heat. Pay Director Woodhull entered the Navy in 1863 as an acting assistant paymaster, and was assigned to the Delaware, of the North Atlantic Blockading Squadron. Among other duties he served on the Yantic, Miantonomah, Shenandoah, Minnesota, Baltimore and Richmond. He was also in charge of the naval depot at Nagasaki, Japan, during 1877-79. He was retired for age June 15, 1898.

Bvt. Lieut. Col. William R. Smedberg, major, U.S.A., retired, a gallant veteran of the Civil War, died at San Rafael, Cal., July 19, 1911, after a long illness. Colonel Smedberg was for many years recorder of the California Commandery, M.O.L.L.U.S., and was well known throughout the Army. He is survived by a widow, two daughters and a son, Capt. William Reynolds Smedberg, jr., 14th U.S. Cav. Colonel Smedberg was born in New York March 19, 1839, and at the outbreak of the Civil War enlisted as a private in Company A, 3d Infantry, District of Columbia Volunteers. He was appointed a first lieutenant, 14th U.S. Infantry, May 14, 1861, and was promoted captain in October of the same year. He received the brevet of major for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Gettysburg, Pa., and the brevet of lieutenant colonel for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of the Wilderness, Va. He lost his right leg from a wound in battle. He was placed on the unassigned list July 22, 1869, and was retired Dec. 15, 1870. He was advanced to major on the retired list April 23, 1904, for Civil War service.

Titus Eddy Frear, the only son of Mr. Edwin Augustus Frear and Eliza Eddy Haskell Frear, of Troy, N.Y., and nephew of the wife of Civil Engr. Charles Wellman Parks, U.S.N., died at Saranac Lake, N.Y., July 17, 1911, of acute appendicitis, aged twelve years six months and twenty-one days.

The remains of Lieut. Col. Fred W. Foster, 5th U.S. Cav., who died at Honolulu June 29, 1911, were escorted on July 6 to the Army transport Sheridan, for transportation to San Francisco, en route for interment in Arlington, by the 3d Squadron of the 5th U.S. Cavalry, headed by the Cavalry mounted band, the Navy and Marine Corps joining with the Army in doing homage to the dead soldier, and officers and men from His Britannic Majesty's warship Challenger showing full honors to the dead. The escort of honor included Brigadier General Macomb, U.S.A., commanding the military district, and his staff, Major Campbell, Captain Carter and Lieutenant Andrews; Rear Admiral Cowles, U.S.N., and staff, British Consul Ralph G. E. Forster and Commander Jephson, of H.B.M.S. Challenger; Major De Witt, Med. Corps, son-in-law of Colonel Foster; Major Davis, U.S.A., and Captain Marx, U.S.M.C. On arrival at the naval wharf the Cavalry was drawn up and the troopers saluted as the remains passed to the wharf. There the men aboard the transport Sheridan stood at attention on deck, while the ensign at the stern staff was lowered to half-mast. On the British cruiser the men stood at attention, the marines presenting arms, while the jack and ensign were lowered to half-mast. It was an impressive ceremony.

Mr. John Gienty, father of Capt. Daniel H. Gienty, U.S.A., died at his home in Concord, N.H., Tuesday, July 18, after a long illness.

Annie Elizabeth Quill, wife of Chief Mach. James Quill, U.S.N., retired, died Sunday, July 9, 1911, after a long illness, at the home of her mother, Mrs. Honora Hurley, Newton Centre, Mass. Mrs. Quill was a graduate of the Carney Hospital Training School, South Boston, Mass., class of 1902.

PERSONALS.

Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Guillemet are spending the summer at the Hotel Bellevue, Stapleton, Staten Island.

A daughter, Jean McMillen, was born at Utica, N.Y., July 6, 1911, to the wife of Asst. Paymr. F. E. McMillen, U.S.N.

A son, James Stephen Caples, was born at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., July 12, to the wife of Capt. W. G. Caples, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A.

Capt. C. Wendell Fenton, U.S.A., and Mrs. Fenton were at Newport, R.I., July 15, from Governors Island, to visit Mr. Archibald G. Thatcher.

Arriving at the Maplewood Hotel, in Pittsfield, Mass., July 14, were Brig. Gen. Theodore Schwan, U.S.A., retired, and Mrs. Schwan, of Washington.

Col. and Mrs. Koerber, U.S.A., are spending the summer at Sparhawk Hall, Ogunquit, Me., and not at Augusta, Me., as stated last week. They will shortly be joined by their daughter, Mrs. Snowden.

Chief Gunner Andrew Olsson, U.S.N., has been granted a leave, and accompanied by Chief Mach. Charles Franz, U.S.N., has joined Mrs. Olsson at the Fairview Cottage, Intervale, White Mountains, N.H.

Admiral Truppel, of the immediate staff of the German Emperor, and wife have been the guests the past week in New York city and at Fort Wadsworth of his cousin, Mrs. Ralph Stuart Granger, wife of Captain Granger, U.S.A., of the Quartermaster's Department.

Major W. E. Vose, Med. Corps, U.S.A., and Mrs. Vose are leaving Jackson Barracks, La., this week, for Memphis, Tenn., from which place they will motor to Chicago. Their address will be Highland Park, Ill., until October, when they sail for the Philippines.

Gen. Horace Porter was entertained at dinner by Dr. Fremont Smith at Bar Harbor, Me., July 14, and among others present were Right Rev. Bishop William Lawrence, Mr. W. Butler Duncan, Dr. Robert Abbe, of New York, and Rear Admiral Richardson Clover, U.S.N.

Col. Charles B. Byrne, U.S.A., and family are at North Hatley, P.Q., for the summer.

Pay Dir. L. A. Frailey, U.S.N., and Mrs. Frailey have gone to Cape Cod, Mass., for the summer.

Pay Dir. John S. Carpenter, U.S.N., Mrs. Carpenter and Miss Carpenter are at Sandwich, Mass.

A son was born to the wife of Lieut. F. M. Robinson, U.S.N., on July 4, 1911, at Williamsport, Pa.

A son was born to the wife of Ensign Charles C. Slayton, U.S.N., at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, July 13, 1911.

Mrs. Evans gave a dinner at Newport, R.I., July 18, 1911, for her husband, Lieut. Franck Taylor Evans, U.S.N.

Comdr. Newton A. McCully, U.S.N., gave a supper and dance for a large party at Berger's, Newport, R.I., July 18.

President Taft on July 17 nominated Lieut. Col. Thomas H. Rees, U.S.A., to be a member of the California Debris Commission.

Mrs. Charles W. Larned, her two daughters and her son, Lieut. William E. Larned, are spending the summer at the Milan House, Hyannisport, Mass.

Lieut. William T. MacMillan, 23d U.S. Inf., and Mrs. MacMillan announced the birth of a son, Tadd MacMillan, July 18, 1911, at Fort Sam Houston, Texas.

Mrs. Bugge and her young daughter joined Captain Bugge this week at the Gardner House, Jamestown, R.I., from Topeka, Kas., where Mrs. Bugge has been visiting her parents.

Among the passengers on the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, of the North German Lloyd Line, from New York, July 18, for Plymouth, Cherbourg and Bremen, was Major James Baylies, U.S.A.

Col. E. F. Glenn, 23d Inf., U.S.A., arrived in Fort Clark, Texas, July 10, and gave the post a general inspection. He left July 13 with a party for Silver Lake, to spend a day or so fishing.

Major Munroe McFarland, 29th U.S. Inf., returns this week from Fort Preble, Me., and joins his regiment at Fort Porter. Mrs. McFarland and children will remain at Fort Preble until September.

Col. and Mrs. W. C. Langfitt, U.S.A., have gone to Blue Ridge Summit, to remain until September. Their daughter, Mrs. Francis B. Wilby, wife of Lieutenant Wilby, U.S.A., will join them this week.

Lieut. Col. John S. Mallory, U.S.A., left San Antonio July 12. He will visit relatives in Tennessee and make a trip to other places before beginning the taking of a course at the War College, Washington, Aug. 15.

Rear Admiral Edward H. Gheen, U.S.N., retired, and Mrs. Gheen, of Washington, gave a dinner at the Maplewood, in Pittsfield, Mass., July 15, complimentary to Mr. and Mrs. Wickmire and Miss Wickmire, of New York.

A daughter, Susan Vilette Noble, was born to the wife of Capt. William H. Noble, Pay Dept., U.S.A., at Fort McIntosh, Laredo, Texas, July 14, 1911. Miss Noble is a granddaughter of Major John Park Finley, U.S.A.

Miss Craney, sister of Mrs. Crallé, 10th U.S. Inf., who went abroad in April with Miss Blackford, sister of Mrs. Reed, 10th Inf., sailed for the United States July 12. Miss Blackford will remain abroad some months longer.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. Winfield Scott Schley, U.S.N., arrived at Lake George July 17, 1911. John Bullon Simpson, of New York, met them at the station with an automobile and conveyed them to Sagamore, where they will remain for the summer.

By direction of the President that part of the sentence of a G.C.M. which imposed a reduction of ten files in lineal rank in the case of 1st Lieut. Frank T. McNarney, 6th Cav., published in General Orders, War Department, April 23, 1909, was on June 30, 1911, remitted.

"Lieut. Ward Ellis, U.S.M.C., who has been stationed at the barracks at Mare Island, Cal., for several years," says the Vallejo Chronicle of July 8, "has departed for the East coast, where he will report aboard one of the big battleships. During Lieutenant Ellis's stay in Vallejo he gained a host of friends."

Lieut. Oscar Wolverton Griswold, 18th Inf., U.S.A., and Mrs. Griswold, formerly Miss Elizabeth Katherine Matile, whose marriage took place July 1 at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, are spending their honeymoon at Crow Croft, N.M. After the expiration of Lieutenant Griswold's leave they will return to Fort Sam Houston.

Miss Helen Emery, of New York, who has been the guest of Paymr. Stewart E. Barber, U.S.N., and Mrs. Barber at Chevy Chase, Md., for some time, has returned to her home. Mrs. Frederick Wesson, mother of Mrs. Barber, who spent the past month with Mrs. Frederick Ward, of New York, in the Adirondacks, has returned to Chevy Chase.

Capt. Paul W. Beck, U.S.A., and Lieut. J. W. McClaskey, U.S.M.C., who are training at the Curtiss Aviation School, Hammondsport, N.Y., were severely shocked by lightning July 17 while assisting in preventing the blowing away of an aeroplane during a strong wind and thunderstorm. The officers received the shock from handling the wire stays of the machine. Neither was seriously hurt.

Dr. Robert S. Young, of Concord, N.C., father of the missing ensign, R. S. Young, jr., U.S.N., who disappeared from the U.S.S. Perkins in the navy yard, New York, a few days ago, leaving behind a threatening suicide note, visited the navy yard July 18 and made inquiries of the commandant, Rear Admiral Leutze. Dr. Young does not place any faith in the idea that his son has committed suicide, as he threatened. In addition to the efforts of the father to find Ensign Young, Miss Bessie Haldane Merritt, of Norfolk, Va., who was engaged to Ensign Young, and her father, E. Bryant Merritt, are in the city searching for him.

"Naval Constr. and Mrs. J. D. Beuret, U.S.N.," says the Bremerton (Wash.) News of July 8, "expect to leave July 12 for Boston, Mass., where Mr. Beuret goes for duty at the Boston Navy Yard. In honor of Mr. and Mrs. Beuret the officers with whom he has been associated in the construction office—Mr. Walsh, Mr. Yates and Mr. Westervelt—with their wives gave a dancing party in Kitsap Inn last Friday evening. As a farewell to Naval Constr. and Mrs. Beuret, who have been located at the yard, and extremely popular also, for the past six years, the officers of the yard gave a dance in the sail loft last evening."

Brig. Gen. Peter C. Hains, U.S.A., retired, is spending several months at Cape May, N.J.

A daughter, Margaret Todd O'Shea, was born to the wife of Capt. John O'Shea, 4th U.S. Cav.

Capt. John J. Knapp, U.S.N., and Mrs. Knapp have recently joined the Navy colony at Jamestown, R.I.

Mrs. Sackett, wife of Paymr. Franklin P. Sackett, U.S.N., is spending the summer at Fisher's Island, N.Y.

Mrs. Farwell, wife of P.A. Surg. Wrey G. Farwell, U.S.N., is spending several months at Provincetown, Mass.

The Misses Goodwin, sisters of the late Capt. Walton Goodwin, U.S.N., are guests at the Robin Hood Inn, Bailey's Island, near Portland, Me.

Mrs. F. H. Turner, wife of Lieut. F. H. Turner, 23d U.S. Inf., gave birth to a daughter at the Deaconess Hospital, at Indianapolis, Ind., July 19, 1911.

Rear Admiral Edward H. Gheen, U.S.N., and Mrs. Gheen and the Misses Florence and Mary Gheen, of Washington, D.C., are at Maplewood, Pittsfield, Mass., for the summer.

Mrs. Veeder, wife of Commodore Ten Eyck D. W. Veeder, U.S.N., and family are spending the month of July at their country place near Greenwich, Prince William county, Va.

Mrs. Wilson, wife of Comdr. Henry B. Wilson, U.S.N., and family are spending the summer with Mrs. Wilson's parents, Mr. and Mrs. William R. Chapman, at their cottage at Chelsea, N.J.

Mrs. Ralston, wife of Capt. Robert R. Ralston, U.S.A., and baby and nurse will leave Washington, D.C., on Saturday, July 22, for Monterey, Pa., where they expect to spend several months.

Brig. Gen. Green Clay Goodloe, U.S.M.C., retired, and Mrs. Goodloe are spending several weeks at the Pennhurst, at Atlantic City, N.J., before returning to their country home in Maryland.

The Misses Marie and Kathleen Weston, daughters of Major Gen. John F. Weston, U.S.A., and Mrs. Weston, have joined their parents at Atlantic City, N.J., for the remainder of the summer.

Mrs. Hudgins, of Washington, D.C., widow of Lieut. John Melton Hudgins, U.S.N., and small son are spending some time at Jamestown, R.I. They expect to sail for Europe in the late summer.

Lieut. Col. William C. Langfitt, U.S.A., and Mrs. Langfitt and their daughter, Mrs. Francis Wilby, wife of Lieutenant Wilby, U.S.A., have gone to Blue Ridge Summit, Pa., for the remainder of the summer.

Mrs. Francis S. Nash, wife of Med. Insp. F. S. Nash, U.S.N., and her daughter, Miss Caroline Nash, have taken a cottage at Chelsea, N.J., for the summer, where they entertained at a delightful afternoon tea on Friday, July 14.

Engr-in-Chief Hutch I. Cone and Chief Constr. Richard M. Watt, U.S.N., arrived at New York July 19 on the White Star liner Olympic from England. They went abroad to attend the meeting of the British Institute of Naval Architects, held in London.

The transport Sheridan, which arrived at San Francisco, Cal., July 15, with troops returning from the Philippines, brought the body of Lieut. Col. Fred W. Foster, 5th U.S. Cav., who died in Honolulu recently as the result of injuries received by being thrown from his horse.

Master Allen Blow Cook, son of Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Allen M. Cook, U.S.N., in charge of the naval magazine, St. Julien's Creek, Va., is at the head of the movement in Norfolk, Va., to organize a company of Boy Scouts. He is anxious to receive applications from boys who may desire to enlist.

Former Congressman and Mrs. James A. Norton, of Ohio, who have been the guests of their son, Comdr. A. L. Norton, U.S.N., left for home July 19. Mr. Norton, who has been in very poor health for some time, has been improving during the past month, although he has not entirely recovered.

From a private letter received in Washington it appears that Secretary of the Navy Meyer and his aid, Commander Andrews, are enjoying some fine sport fishing in Canada. During their stay at Bonaventure the Secretary killed twenty-one large salmon and the Commander ten. The Secretary and his aid are now at Hamilton, Mass.

Capt. Frank P. Amos, U.S.A., and Mrs. Amos are spending several weeks at Old Fort Inn, Kennebunkport, Me., before starting for the West coast. Mrs. Amos was before her marriage Miss Katharine Herrick, daughter of Mrs. Frederick St. Clair Herrick, of Lawrence, Mass., and their marriage was one of the most brilliant social events of the early summer in that city.

Senator Wagner, in the New York Legislature on July 18, succeeded in getting through the Senate the bill, favored by Governor Dix, which abolishes the Republican board of barge canal advisory engineers, comprising five members at a salary of \$7,500 each. The bill permits the State Engineer, John A. Benschel, to engage consulting engineers to take the place of the barge canal engineers. Among the engineers who are retired from office are Comdr. Alfred B. Fry, N.Y. Naval Militia, and Col. Thomas W. Symons, U.S.A.

"Capt. W. W. Low, U.S.M.C., who returned last week from the South, where he has been on duty with the troops at San Diego," says the Bremerton (Wash.) News of July 8, "has orders detaching him from the Marine Barracks, and leaves July 15 for the East coast, where he will be ordered to duty at the Marine Barracks at Annapolis, Md. The men at the barracks are grieved to see Captain Low leave the yard, as he is considered by them as one of the finest and most considerate officers in the Service. Mrs. Low is now at her old home at New Haven, Conn., where she went last spring, soon after Captain Low left for the South."

Lieut. Walter L. Reed, 10th U.S. Inf., who is in charge of the post exchange at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., according to a press despatch, has brought suit in the Circuit Court for \$10,000 damages from Mrs. Margaret B. Eames, wife of Capt. Henry E. Eames, 10th U.S. Inf., for slander. "Lieutenant Reed," says the despatch, "states that the annual disbursement of money by the post exchange of which he is in charge amounts to \$100,000 or more, and that Mrs. Eames, in the library of her home and before several persons, intimated that Lieutenant Reed had been dishonest in the handling of the money. The statement attributed to the wife of Captain Eames is said to have been made at a reception or bridge party, and had reference to a matter that occurred soon after Lieutenant Reed arrived at the post."

Capt. M. S. Jarvis, Pay Corps, U.S.A., and Mrs. Jarvis have returned to their home in New York city from a trip to Newport and Boston.

Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Charles Morton, U.S.A., left New York city on July 19, and will linger in Washington for a time, perhaps locating there permanently. They have been staying at the Raleigh.

Ensign J. B. Howell, U.S.N., son of Col. D. L. Howell, U.S.A., is traveling and studying in England, France, Germany and Austria during the summer months in connection with his work at the Engineer School at Annapolis.

Misses Grace and Virginia Williams, of Norfolk, Va., are visiting Mrs. J. Waldemar Hayward, wife of Lieutenant Hayward, U.S.N., at the residence of her parents in Brooklyn, where she is residing during Lieutenant Hayward's absence.

Mrs. D. L. Howell, wife of Colonel Howell, 19th U.S. Inf., is making a tour of Yellowstone Park, and will then pay a visit to Col. L. M. Brett and family at Fort Yellowstone. Mrs. Howell sails for Japan in October, and will join Colonel Howell in Manila in December.

Gen. and Mrs. Charles F. Roe, of Highland Falls, N.Y., have presented to the cadet chapel at West Point, N.Y., a large brass altar cross in memory of General Roe's father and mother, Capt. and Mrs. Stephen R. Roe. Captain and Mrs. Roe lived for many years at West Point.

Col. L. W. T. Waller, U.S.M.C., who has been on duty at Norfolk, Va., will be detached on Aug. 10, and then proceed to Mare Island, Cal., to command the Marine Barracks there. He will relieve Col. Randolph Dickens, who goes to the Philippines to command the brigade of marines there.

Capt. H. F. Dalton, Q.M.D., U.S.A., accompanied by Mrs. Dalton and two young sons, arrived at Salt Lake City, Utah, last week, from Alaska, to enter upon his duties as constructing quartermaster at Fort Douglas, Utah. For the past year Captain Dalton has been in command of the post of Fort St. Michael, Alaska.

Capt. Alexander E. Williams, Q.M. Dept., U.S.A., who has been spending the months of June and July at Atlantic City with his family, has returned to Washington. Mrs. Williams, having recently undergone an operation at Dr. Emery Marvel's private hospital, will not be able to join Captain Williams for several weeks.

Major Samuel Reber, Signal Corps, U.S.A., chairman of the Aero Club's committee on the national balloon race, reported to the executive committee of the club on July 19, the report being adopted, and Lieut. Frank P. Lahm, 7th U.S. Cav., winner of the race, being named as one of the members of the team of three which is to defend the Coupe Internationale des Aeronautes next October.

Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War, accompanied by Brig. Gen. Clarence R. Edwards, U.S.A., Chief of the Bureau of Insular Affairs, visited the Pedro Miguel and Miraflores locks and the Pacific terminal and witnessed the submarine explosion of 6,000 pounds of dynamite, used in blasting the rock bed, at the Panama Canal July 19. The trip was made in a temperature of ninety degrees in the shade.

On Sunday, July 9, over the golf course of the Waverly Club, at Portland, Ore., Major Jay J. Morrow, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., and Mr. Jordan Zan, of Portland, went out after a long distance golfing record. Starting at 4:30 a.m., the two players accomplished by 6:40 p.m. 119 holes, eighteen more than have heretofore been done by any golfers in this country, and, with one exception, more than have ever been done in one day. The players completed six complete rounds and eleven additional holes. The course is the best golf course on the Pacific coast, with a playing distance of 6,215 yards, and an estimated walking distance of four and a half miles per round. In the 119 holes, in addition to the tramp of about thirty miles, it required 592 strokes for the Major and 611 for Mr. Zan. That the players were both in good physical shape can be attested by the scores. Mr. Zan's two best rounds (90 each) were the fifth and sixth, and Major Morrow's best round was his fifth (an 84), with his second best (an 87) on the fourth round.

The little border town of Clint, Texas, owing to the presence of Troops K and M, 4th U.S. Cavalry, had an unusually good celebration on July 4. A number of races and shooting contests took place between nine and eleven, but not until the noon train, with a large crowd from El Paso and the valley towns, arrived did the principal events, the military portion of the program, take place. The rescue races were won by Troopers McGrail and Biederfeldt, of K Troop. The mounted tug-of-war, five troopers on each side, was won by K Troop. The mounted wrestle was won by Corporal Flint, of M Troop. The work of Private Link, of K Troop, an entirely new man in this line of athletics, elicited much favorable comment. The Roman race was won by Private Bowen, of K Troop. After these features a barbecue luncheon was served in Mr. McKlenny's orchard. During this hour each Clint citizen did everything possible to make each guest comfortable and welcome. The barbecued meat was as delicious as experts could make it. At 2:30 came Cavalry drill by K Troop, Capt. C. C. Farmer. This exhibition was thought by many to be the most interesting of the day. The ball game, played between Troops K and M, was won by K Troop, the score being 20 to 5.

Capt. E. E. Hayden, U.S.N., commandant of the naval station at Key West, Fla., returned there July 9, accompanied by Mrs. Hayden and their son, Alfred D., and daughter, Miss Mary Bainbridge Hayden, who will remain in Key West during the summer. Miss Dorothy Hayden, the eldest daughter of Capt. and Mrs. Hayden, is expected to arrive in Key West in August, and will remain during the winter. Commodore E. C. Benedict, of the New York Yacht Club, whose yacht, Virginia, was ashore on Colorado Reef, has written a letter to Captain Hayden, in which he expresses his great appreciation of the offers of assistance made by Captain Hayden and other officers of the Navy. In concluding his letter to Captain Hayden, Commodore Benedict says: "It has been my good fortune to have received many favors from the officers of our Navy. In fact, Admiral Evans used to order the Oneda about as if it belonged to the White Squadron. Death and resignations have changed commands, and just as I am dictating this I learned of the death of the wife of my dear friend, Admiral Lamberton, who is blind as the result of a shock while on the Olympia at Manila. The courtesies of our Navy still seem to pursue me, and yours is a most delightful postscript to the long story of other courtesies, for which please accept my sincere thanks."

A son was born to the wife of Lieut. F. M. Robinson, U.S.N., at Williamsport, Pa., July 4, 1911.

Pvt. Frank Bloom, 15th U.S. Cav., the young Jewish soldier, has taken another examination for a commission. It will be several weeks, however, before it will be known whether he was successful.

Vice President Sherman and the members of the Senate on July 18 united in presenting Senator and Mrs. Warren with a wedding gift, consisting of a silver tea and coffee service of a most beautiful design. Each piece of the service contained the monogram of Mrs. Warren, and the tea tray bears the inscription: "Senator and Mrs. Frances E. Warren, with congratulations and good wishes from the Senator's colleagues in the Senate of the United States, June 28, 1911." In addition, Senator and Mrs. Warren received handsome wedding gifts individually from the Vice President and the members of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs.

The proceedings and findings of the G.C.M. in the case of Lieut. Col. Elmer W. Hubbard, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., referred to in our issue of June 24, are now before the President awaiting his action. Whether the court made a recommendation for clemency because of Colonel Hubbard's extraordinarily good record as an officer is not known. For approximately twenty-seven years of his thirty years' service Colonel Hubbard stood at the head of the list of the officers in each grade as he passed through it in efficiency.

THE ARMY.

Secretary of War—Henry L. Stimson.
Assistant Secretary of War—Robert Shaw Oliver.
Chief of Staff—Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A.

ARMY NOMINATIONS.

Nominations received by the Senate July 17, 1911.
Promotions in the Army.

Corps of Engineers.

Lieut. Col. Harry F. Hodges, C.E., to be colonel July 11, 1911, vice Fisk, retired, July 10, 1911.
Major Francis R. Shunk, C.E., to be lieutenant colonel July 11, 1911, vice Hodges, promoted.

Coast Artillery Corps.

Capt. Arthur S. Conklin, C.A.C., to be major July 7, 1911, vice Buckley, detailed as paymaster on that date.
First Lieut. Charles H. Patterson, C.A.C., to be captain July 7, 1911, vice Conklin, promoted.

Subsistence Department.

Capt. Jacob E. Bloom, commissary, to be commissary with the rank of major July 14, 1911, vice Major Charles P. Stivers, who died July 13, 1911.

Appointments in the Army.

Medical Reserve Corps.

To be first lieutenants with rank from July 13, 1911: Mary D. Knedler, Mo.; Lucius E. Burch, Tenn.; Albert P. Condon, Neb.; Walter Gelhorn, Wash.; Marion S. Souchon, La.; James C. Willis, La.; William J. Stapleton, Jr., Mich.; Samuel M. Strong, N.Y.; Benjamin O. Thrasher, Texas; Leon M. Wilbor, N.Y.

Appointments, by Transfer, in the Army.

Field Artillery Arm.

Second Lieut. Harvey M. Hobbs, 22d Inf., to be second lieutenant of Field Artillery June 14, 1911.
Second Lieut. Joseph Andrews, 22d Inf., to be second lieutenant of Field Artillery June 15, 1911.

ARMY CONFIRMATIONS.

Nominations confirmed by the Senate July 14, 1911.

Appointments in the Army.

Major Edwin R. Stuart to be professor of drawing at the United States Military Academy.

Cavalry Arm.

Squadron Sergt. Major Romney T. Jewell, 11th Cav., to be second lieutenant of Cavalry, with rank from June 30, 1911.

Medical Reserve Corps.

To be first lieutenants.

Thomas H. Watkins, Clark D. Brooks, Warfield T. Longcope, Charles A. Hull, Albert E. Tausig, Edwin C. Henry, Louis Barth, Park V. Willis, Horace R. Allen, Mark Marshall, James F. Breakley, Reuben Peterson, Hermann J. Boldt, Marcus C. Terry, Jr., Francis St. C. Reilly, Arthur E. Lane, Lester L. Root, Will G. Merrill, Frank W. Dudley, Almon P. Goff, James W. Smith, Howard W. Seager, Edwin W. Ames, Lewis F. Bleazby and Michael M. Waterhouse.

S.O. JULY 20, 1911, WAR DEPT.

Major Herman Hall, Infantry, unassigned, relieved duty as assistant chief of Philippines Constabulary, Sept. 23, and upon expiration of such leave as may be granted will join proper station.

Leave four months, Sept. 23, granted Major Herman Hall, Infantry, unassigned.

Capt. John B. Bennett, 16th Inf., detailed for service as assistant Chief of the Philippines Constabulary, Sept. 23; Captain Bennett will be relieved from his present duties as inspector, Philippines Constabulary, at the proper time.

The following changes in stations and duties of officers of Quartermaster's Department ordered: Capt. Thomas R. Harker, Q.M., from duty as assistant depot Q.M., San Antonio, to Fort Douglas, and assume charge of construction work, relieving Capt. Harry F. Dalton, Q.M., who will proceed to Jeffersonville, Ind., for duty.
Leave one month, about July 28, 1911, granted 1st Lieut. Walter W. Merrill, 3d Field Art.

Col. Charles J. Bailey, C.A.C., relieved duty as assistant to Chief of Coast Artillery, and will proceed as soon as practicable to Fort Worden, Wash., and assume command of that post and of Artillery District of Puget Sound.
Capt. Louis C. Scherer, 4th Cav., detailed in Pay Department, to take effect Sept. 19, and will proceed to Fort Riley, Kas., in time to arrive about that date for duty.

Capt. Theodore B. Hacker, C.S., purchasing commissary, Boston, Mass., in addition to present duties is assigned as assistant to chief commissary, Eastern Division.
Sick leave for two months granted 1st Lieut. Thomas W. Jackson, M.R.C.

So much of Par. S.O. War D., as directs 1st Lieut. James K. Krain, C.A.C., to report at U.S. Military Academy, West Point, N.Y., Aug. 22, 1911, is amended so as to direct him to report on Aug. 6, 1911.

Capt. John J. Ryan, 10th Cav., detailed in Pay Department, Sept. 7, will proceed to Atlanta, Ga., in time to arrive about that date, for duty.

A board is appointed to meet at Fort Riley, for examination of officers for promotion. Detail: Lieut. Col. William H. Kendall, M.C.; Lieut. Col. James Lockett, Cav.; Lieut. Col. Thomas J. Lewis, Cav.; Major Godfrey H. Macdonald, 13th Cav.; Capt. Paul L. Freeman, M.C.

First Lieut. Wade H. Westmoreland, 11th Cav., after his relief from treatment at the Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, will proceed to Fort Oglethorpe, for temporary duty, and upon completion will join his regiment.

A board is appointed to meet at Chicago, for the examination of officers of the Subsistence Department, for promotion. Detail: Col. Edward E. Drave, A.C.G.; Col. Abel L. Smith, A.C.G.; Lieut. Col. William B. Banister, M.C.; Major Harry E. Wilkins, C.S., and Capt. Perry L. Boyer, M.C.

The following officers of Subsistence Department will report in person to Col. E. E. Drave, A.C.G., president of board at Chicago, Ill., for examination for promotion, Capt. Frank H. Lawton, William R. Grove and Theodore B. Hacker.

Capt. Samuel B. Arnold, S.C., upon arrival in this division

will report to the chief signal officer of the division for duty in his office, with station in Manila. (May 29, Phil. D.)
Major William H. Sage, 11th Inf., is relieved as acting ordnance and engineer officer at these headquarters. (June 3, D. Luzon.)

First Lieut. J. Alfred Moss, Signal Corps, having been relieved this date from command of the cable steamer Joseph Henry, will proceed to Fort St. Michael, Alaska. (July 18, E. Div.)

The following officers are detailed as student officers at the School of Fire for Field Artillery, Fort Sill, and will report there on Nov. 15, 1911, to the commandant of the school for the purpose of taking a course of instruction for field officers from that date to Dec. 15, 1911: Col. Alexander B. Dyer, 4th Field Art.; Lieut. Col. George W. Van Denace, 2d Field Art.; Lieut. Col. Samuel D. Sturgis, 3d Field Art.; Major Ernest Hinds, 6th Field Art.; and Major Otho W. B. Farr, 5th Field Art. (July 19, War D.)

CHANGES IN ARMY REGULATIONS.

G.O. 87, JUNE 28, 1911, WAR DEPT.

The following changes in Army Regulations are made by direction of the President, to take effect July 1, 1911:

1. Par. 193 and Par. 197 (as amended by Par. I., G.O. 60, War D., May 8, 1911) are rescinded.
2. Pars. 51, 76, 83, 107, 114, 126, 139, 168, 176, 189, 190, 191, 192, 196, 198, 246, 247, 318, 321, 354, 552, 565, 729, 730, 734, 740, 754, 768, 816, 825, 905, 909, 910, 917, 921 (as amended by Par. G.O. 60, War D., May 8, 1911), 927, 931, 939, 952, 953, 958, 982, 998, 1021, 1023, 1024, 1025, 1028, 1029, 1030, 1031, 1032, 1033, 1069, 1093, 1111, 1117, 1157, 1163, 1164, 1165, 1166, 1187, 1201, 1205, 1213, 1265, 1280, 1281, 1282, 1306, 1307, 1325, 1468, 1525, 1539, 1540 and 1560 are amended to read as follows:
[These changes are for the purpose of adapting the regulations to the organization by divisions, striking out the word "department" when necessary, substituting for it when required the word "division" or "territorial division."]

The following paragraphs define the new duties of the division and department commanders:

191. A division commander is charged with the administration of all the military affairs of his division, except as otherwise prescribed by Army Regulations. He will report to the Adjutant General of the Army all matters relating to the general welfare of the command, including such changes of stations of troops as he may deem desirable, but will obtain the approval of the War Department before ordering the movement, except that the commander of the Philippines Division originates, directs, or approves military operations within his several departments, and may transfer troops from one to another requiring reinforcements. Whenever the stations of troops are changed either permanently or temporarily, in a division within the United States, the division commander will immediately report by telegraph the time of departure and strength of the command to the Adjutant General of the Army. He will make a similar report when the troops arrive at the new station. If it is necessary to move troops to meet emergencies, such movements and all the circumstances will be reported at the earliest possible moment. He will have immediate charge of the inspections necessary to carry out, for all the Organized Militia belonging within the limits of his division, the provisions of Sec. 14 of the Militia Act approved Jan. 21, 1903; and to assist in this duty all officers of the Army, active and retired, on duty with the Organized Militia within the limits of his division will report to him and will send through him their reports of inspections under said Sec. 14. Reports and returns of the Organized Militia which may be required under the provisions of Sec. 12 of the Act of Jan. 21, 1903, will be referred by the War Department to the division commanders for their information, and will be returned to the War Department for file. He will examine the reports of small-arms and Coast Artillery target practice, and consolidate reports of small-arms practice and issue the necessary orders for holding small-arms target competitions within his division, and, under the direction of the War Department, will superintend such garrison schools as are not under the superintendence of his department commanders. He will inspect the troops under his command at least once each year, and will assure himself by personal examination and observation that all officers and men under his control are efficient in the performance of duty; that the troops are thoroughly drilled and instructed in their field duties and tactical exercises; that supplies are properly distributed; that proper care is exercised in the purchase and preservation of public property; and that strict economy is exercised in all public expenditures. In his annual report the results of these inspections will be summarized. From time to time he will report to the Adjutant General of the Army the names of any and all officers belonging to his command who are believed to be permanently incapable, from any cause, of performing the duties of their several grades, either in garrison or in active service in the field. He will also report any errors, irregularities, or abuses requiring the action of higher authority.

192. A department commander is charged with matters relating only to the instruction and discipline of his command (tactical notes), and will inspect the troops under his command at least once each year. When making a tour of inspection, he will make a protracted sojourn at posts visited by him, and thus assure himself of the state of efficiency of the personnel of each post, and determine the proper corrective measures to improve the efficiency when it is found below a proper standard.

He will designate the time for small-arms and Coast Artillery target practice in his department, and when possible witness the latter practice. Under direction of the War Department he will superintend garrison schools, except those under the superintendence of the division commander.

From time to time he will report to the Adjutant General of the Army, through his division commander, the names of any and all officers belonging to his command who are believed to be permanently incapable, from any cause, of performing the duties of their several grades, either in garrison or in active service in the field. He will not convene general courts-martial, will report to the division commander any errors, irregularities, abuses, or offenses requiring the action of higher authorities.

G.O. 90, 91, 92 and 93, War Dept., 1911, and G.O. 3, Eastern Division, appears on page 1435 of this issue.

TEXAS FIELD SERVICE.

G.O. 52, HEADQUARTERS 3D CAVALRY.

Fort Sam Houston, Texas, July 9, 1911.

The following is published for the information of the regiment:

In the last week of last January the ten troops then stationed at this post were sent into the field along the Rio Grande River and were distributed singly from Brownsville, near the mouth of the river, to old Fort Hancock, less than fifty miles east of El Paso.

These troops were employed to patrol the river to prevent violations of the neutrality laws. The length of the line, measured along the main roads and trails, was about 1,100 miles, but the ground actually covered by the troops was about 800 miles. Of the 300 miles along the river not patrolled by those troops, some portions were covered by detachments of other regiments, while other portions could not be patrolled at all because of precipitous mountains and canyons.

The patrols were small, and after the country was finally explored and known by the organizations that had to cover it, every part of the river assigned to the 3d Cavalry troops was patrolled at least once a day and in many cases twice, while in addition numerous special patrols and detachments were used for night work, to watch fords and for other special purposes.

The following table shows the amount and kind of marching done in each of the ten troops between Feb. 1 and June 30:

Troop A—February, 2,280; March, 3,450; April, 3,551; May, 3,355; June, 1,101. Total, 13,687.
Troop B—February, 3,388; March, 3,804; April, 4,370; May, 4,120; June, 698. Total, 16,380.

Troop C—February, 2,000; March, 3,193; April, 3,090; May, 3,645; June, 1,855. Total, 13,783.
Troop D—February, 1,013; March, 2,676; April, 2,770; May, 4,302; June, 1,904. Total, 12,665.

Troop E—February, 718; March, 916; April, 1,176; May, 1,596; June, 1,065. Total, 5,471.

Troop F—February, 1,917; March, 3,188; April, 2,790; May, 2,670; June, 775. Total, 11,340.

Troop G—February, 2,109; March, 3,085; April, 3,219; May, 3,040; June, 2,227. Total, 13,690.

Troop H—February, 899; March, 888; April, 1,486; May, 1,689; June, 1,531. Total, 6,443.

Troop K—February, 1,294; March, 2,370; April, 2,619; May, 3,005; June, 1,506. Total, 10,794.

Troop L—February, 1,928; March, 3,773; April, 3,700; May, 4,031; June, 1,945. Total, 15,377.

Totals by patrols, 104,091; by detachments, 14,320; by troops, 689. Grand total, 119,100.

It will be noted as might be expected, that in June there was a general reduction in the amount of marching, owing to more settled conditions in Mexico. It will also be observed that two troops, E and H, seem to have done but little work in February and March. From a personal inspection the Regimental Commander knows that Troop E had to operate in a very rough and difficult country 100 miles and farther from its base on the railroad, and that for awhile less than half the troop could be utilized because of insufficient means for supplying more than two or three detachments scouting the country at a long distance from the railroad. The men actually employed were working on less than the haversack ration, their animals being on reduced forage. This condition was remedied early in April when made known to the Department Commander by the Regimental commander, after the latter had personally seen the conditions. Neither the troop commander nor any of his men had ever complained of them. Troop H was sixty-five miles from its base on the railroad, but was kept much together because of the siege of Ojinaga, Mexico, almost directly opposite its camp, and which lasted nearly three months. No troops endured more privations than the last six months have been exceptionally small, and from every locality where the troops have been stationed there is uniform testimony from civilians that the behavior of the men has been exceedingly good, that they have worked hard and zealously and have accomplished everything that was practicable considering the circumstances in which they were placed.

The Regimental Commander wishes to let the officers and men know that he appreciates the quality of work done by them. Particularly does he wish to make known the faithful and effective work of non-commissioned officers. Each troop on the border had an average of about four substations on a front of eighty miles, from which substations patrols were sent out daily to connect with patrols from adjoining stations or substations. These substations were commanded by non-commissioned officers, who were relieved by others from time to time. The reports from both civilians and officers who happened to visit those substations, concerning the zeal, the alertness, the intelligence and practical good sense shown by those non-commissioned officers who were often suddenly confronted by some difficult or delicate situation on which they had to act without advice, are without exception most complimentary.

When the Regimental Commander visited the troops on the border in March and April he was not able to see all their horses, because many were absent on patrol duty, but he saw the majority, and he found, notwithstanding the amount of active work being performed, only three horses with sore backs.

All these troops recently received orders to return after July 1 to this post. Up to the morning of the date of this order four had arrived, C, E, G and L, and not a sore-backed horse among them. It is reasonable to expect that the others will arrive in quite as good condition.

From data gathered about the middle of May it appears that the strength of the whole regiment was then 776 men, that 374—or nearly one-half—were men with over three years' service, and 273 were in their third year of service, and that more than a third of all the non-commissioned officers were men of over ten years' service. The authorized strength of the regiment is 780 men, and the figures above fairly represent its composition during the five months ending June 30.

The Regimental Commander feels that the regiment has a right to be proud of its officers and men and such a record, and he also believes that at this time there is no regiment better trained in the technical field duties of its arm.

G.O. 2, JULY 5, 1911, CENTRAL DIVISION.

The band and 1st Battalion, 27th Infantry, Major Edmund Wittenmyer commanding, will proceed to Chicago by rail, and Troops I and L, 15th Cavalry, by marching, so as to arrive on the evening of July 21, 1911, to participate in the encampment of the Organized Militia to be held July 23 to 30, 1911, at termination thereof will break camp and return to their proper station at Fort Sheridan, Ill.—the Infantry by rail, the Cavalry by marching.

II. The season of small-arms practice of the 3d Battalion, 2d Infantry, Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., will commence July 15 and terminate not later than Sept. 30, 1911.

III. Col. John L. Clem, A.Q.M.G., chief Q.M. of the division, is assigned to the duty of adjusting and settling telegraph accounts in this division.

G.O. 3, JULY 12, 1911, CENTRAL DIVISION.

The following troops will proceed at the proper time to Camp Perry, Ohio, to be reported to the executive officer of the National Matches, 1911:

The 2d and 3d Battalions, 27th Inf., and Troop M, 15th Cav., from Fort Sheridan, Ill.

The 1st Battalion and Cos. L and M, 26th Inf., from Fort Wayne, Mich.

Cos. F and H, 26th Inf., from Fort Brady, Mich.

These troops should be in camp not later than Saturday, Aug. 12, 1911.

The attention of all officers concerned is called to the following information received from the Adjutant General's office:

In view of probable changes in horse equipments that may be made as a result of the work of the Cavalry Equipment Board, the provisions of Par. 1542, A.R., which require an officer to whom horse equipments have been issued to turn them in on promotion to field rank, are waived. Such officers will be allowed to retain their equipment and account for it as heretofore until such time as the new equipment is available for sale.

The period from Aug. 1 to Sept. 30, 1911, is announced as the regular season for small-arms practice for the 13th Infantry at Fort Leavenworth, Kas.

G.O. 4, JULY 8, 1911, WESTERN DIVISION.

Lieut. Col. Alexander O. Brodie, adjutant general, is announced as inspector of small-arms practice of the division. [192.]

By command of Brigadier General Bliss: W. A. NICHOLS, Colonel, General Staff, Chief of Staff.

G.O. 5, JULY 10, 1911, WESTERN DIVISION.

Under telegraphic authority of the 8th instant from the War Department, the troops hereafter named are withdrawn from further service on the Mexican border and will proceed to stations as follows:

Headquarters, band and Troops K and L, 1st Cavalry, from Calexico, Cal., to the Yosemite National Park, Cal.

Headquarters 3d Squadron and Troops B and I, 1st Cavalry, from Yuma, Ariz., to the Sequoia National Park, Cal.

Co. A, 8th Infantry, from Calexico, and Co. K, 8th Infantry, from Campo, Cal., to the Presidio of Monterey, Cal.

G.O. 6, JULY 11, 1911, WESTERN DIVISION.

The target practice season of Troops I and L, 12th Cav., Fort Huachuca, Ariz., and for Troops L and M, 12th Cav., Fort Apache, Ariz., is extended to Sept. 30, 1911.

By command of Brigadier General Bliss: W. A. NICHOLS, Colonel, General Staff, Chief of Staff.

G.O. 7, JULY 12, 1911, WESTERN DIVISION.

Co. D, 30th Inf., is relieved from further duty on the Mexican border and will return to its proper station, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., accompanied by the personnel of the Medical Department, and Hospital Corps and the civilian employees now with the company.

G.O. 8, JULY 12, 1911, WESTERN DIVISION.

The 1st and 2d Squadrons, 6th Cavalry, are relieved from further duty at their respective locations on the Mexican border and will proceed by marching to Fort Huachuca, Ariz., for station, accompanied by the personnel of the Medical Department and Hospital Corps and the civilian employees now on duty therewith.

G.O. 1, JULY 1, 1911, DEPT. OF CALIFORNIA.

In compliance with G.O. 74, W.D., June 6, 1911, the undersigned assumes command of the Department of California. The following personnel staff is announced:
2d Lieut. Walter S. Fulton, 24th Inf., aide-de-camp.
DANIEL H. BRUSH, Brig. Gen., Commanding.

G.O. 91, JULY 7, 1911, DEPT. OF THE COLUMBIA.

The undersigned having returned to these headquarters from detached service without the Department, resumes command thereof this date.
MARION P. MAUS, Brigadier General, Commanding.

G.O. 92, JULY 8, 1911, DEPT. OF THE COLUMBIA.

Lieut. Col. Joseph T. Clarke, M.C., is relieved from the duties assigned to him by G.O. 29, Department of the Columbia, Feb. 20, 1911, and will report to the C.O., Vancouver Barracks, Wash., for duty.
By command of Brigadier General Maus:
F. J. KERNAN, Adjutant General.

G.O. 47, JULY 1, 1911, DEPT. OF THE LAKES.

Under the provisions of A.R. 195 the undersigned hereby assumes command of the Department of the Lakes.
WILLIAM L. FITCHER, Col., 27th Inf.

G.O. 48, JULY 2, 1911, DEPT. OF THE LAKES.

Lieut. Col. Charles W. Taylor, A.G., having reported at these headquarters, is announced as adjutant general of department.

G.O. 34, JUNE 3, 1911, PHILIPPINES DIVISION.

Lieut. Col. William A. Glassford, Signal Corps, having arrived on the transport Sheridan June 3, 1911, is announced as chief signal officer of the division, relieving Lieut. Col. George P. Scriven, Signal Corps. Lieutenant Colonel Scriven will remain on temporary duty at these headquarters, with station in Manila, until the sailing of the transport scheduled to leave about July 15, 1911, when he will comply with Par. 3, S.O. 45, W.D., Feb. 24, 1911.

G.O. 35, JUNE 5, 1911, PHILIPPINES DIVISION.

Announces that the finger print system of personal identification is extended to the enlisted men of the Philippine Scouts and gives the necessary instructions.

CIR. 1, MAY 17, 1911, DEPT. MINDANAO.

Arrangements have been completed at Camp Keithley for the accommodation of a limited number of officers and their families who may desire to take advantage of the opportunity to visit the Lake Lanao region for recuperation.

It will be impossible to provide quarters, so that visitors should go prepared to live in tents. The tents will be floored, and, except during the rainy season, they will be entirely comfortable, even for women and children. Messing facilities will be provided at the officers' mess.

Applications for accommodations at Camp Keithley will be sent to the Adjutant General of the Department for approval.

GENERAL STAFF CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. LEONARD WOOD, CHIEF OF STAFF.

Col. William A. Mann, Inf., is detailed as a member of the General Staff Corps, to take effect Aug. 15, 1911, vice Col. Stephen C. Mills, Gen. Staff, who is relieved duty in General Staff Corps, to take effect Aug. 14, 1911. Colonel Mann will proceed to Governors Island, N.Y., and report on Aug. 15, 1911, for duty as chief of staff of Eastern Division. (July 14, War D.)

Lieut. Col. George T. Bartlett, Gen. Staff, having reported, will assume the duties of chief of staff of the division. (July 6, C. Div.)

Capt. Paul B. Malone, Gen. Staff, is detailed for duty in connection with the National Matches at Camp Perry, Ohio, and will report not later than Aug. 14, 1911, for duty. Upon completion of this duty Captain Malone will return to his proper station. (July 14, War D.)

Capt. Frank S. Cocheu, Gen. Staff, is assigned to the 10th Inf., to take effect Aug. 15, 1911. He is relieved duty at Army War College, to take effect Aug. 15, 1911, and upon expiration of leave heretofore granted will join his regiment. The name of Captain Cocheu is removed from the list of detached officers published in G.O. 34, March 11, 1911, W.D., to take effect Aug. 14, 1911. (July 14, War D.)

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

MAJOR GEN. F. C. AINSWORTH, A.G.

Major David J. Baker, Jr., A.G., upon arrival in this division will report to the commanding general, Department of Luzon, Manila, for assignment to duty as adjutant general of that department. (May 31, Phil. D.)

Major David J. Baker, Jr., A.G., having reported is announced as Adjutant General and Acting Ordnance and Engineer Officer of the department. (June 3, D. Luzon.)

Major William M. Wright, A.G., upon arrival in this division will report to the adjutant general of the division for duty as his assistant, with station in Manila. (May 29, Phil. D.)

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. ERNEST A. GARLINGTON, I.G.

Lieut. Col. James B. Erwin, I.G., having reported, will assume his duties on the staff of the division commander. (July 10, C. Div.)

Major Eli A. Helmick, I.G., having reported, will report for duty to the inspector general of the division. (July 5, C. Div.)

Major Frank G. Mauldin, I.G., is announced as assistant to the inspector general of the division, with station in San Francisco. (July 6, W. Div.)

Major Frank G. Mauldin, I.G., will complete inspection on which he is now engaged and upon completion will join station at these headquarters. (July 6, W. Div.)

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. JAMES B. ALESHIRE, Q.M.G.

The following changes in the stations and duties of quartermasters are ordered:

Major Arthur W. Yates is relieved further duty as assistant to chief Q.M., the Maneuver Division, San Antonio, and will assume charge of quartermaster's depot at that place, relieving Major James E. Normoyle of that duty. Major Normoyle upon being thus relieved will return to Fort Leavenworth for temporary duty, and upon completion thereof will stand relieved as constructing Q.M. at that post, and will proceed to St. Louis, Mo., for duty as assistant to the depot quartermaster. (July 15, War D.)

Leave, for two months, upon his relief from duty at Atlanta, Ga., is granted Capt. Roderick L. Carmichael, Q.M. (July 15, W.D.)

Major Thomas B. Lamoreux, Q.M., having reported June 22, is assigned to duty and announced as assistant to the chief Q.M. of the department, with station in San Francisco. (June 24, D. Cal.)

The following assignments of post quartermaster sergeants are ordered:

Edwin S. Bronson, arrived in division June 3, 1911, proceed to Camp Keithley, Mindanao, for duty.

John T. Grimes, arrived in division June 3, 1911, proceed to Camp Gregg, Pangasinan, for duty.

George Luboroff, arrived in division June 3, 1911, report to commanding general, Department of Luzon, Manila, for duty in office of the chief quartermaster of that department. (June 3, Phil. D.)

The following changes and assignments to station of post commissary sergeants are ordered:

John W. Tilford, arrived in division June 3, 1911, proceed to Colabato, Mindanao, for duty.

Jonas J. Rackley, arrived in division June 3, 1911, proceed to Augur Barracks, Jolo, for duty.

Charles Walcott, arrived in division June 3, 1911, report to chief commissary of the division, Manila, for duty.

John Hafner, arrived in division June 3, 1911, report to

sales and issue commissary, Manila, for duty, relieving William J. Tuttle, who will report to C.O., transport Wright, Manila Bay, for duty, relieving Christopher Schwalm who will report to depot commissary, Manila, for temporary duty.

Christopher Schwalm and Samuel H. Edwards will be relieved duty this division, on date of sailing, and proceed on first available transport for San Francisco, thence Fort McDowell, Cal., for duty. (June 8, Phil. D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. G. B. Wickens, from temporary duty at Leon Springs, Texas, to San Antonio. (July 3, D.T.)

Capt. Casper H. Conrad, Jr., Q.M., relieved further duty officer of Q.M.G. to Fort Royal, take station and assume charge of matters pertaining to remount service at that place. (July 19, War D.)

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. HENRY G. SHARPE, C.G.

Capt. Will H. Point, C.S., will proceed to Kansas City, Mo., and temporarily assume duties of purchasing commissary that place, and when his services are no longer required at Kansas City will return to proper station. (July 14, War D.)

Capt. Tillman Campbell, C.S., is relieved duty as assistant to purchasing commissary, San Francisco, time to sail for the Philippines on transport to leave San Francisco, about Sept. 5, 1911, and upon arrival at Manila will report for duty. (July 15, War D.)

Post Comy. Sergt. Thomas Robinson, Fort Caswell, N.C., will be sent to Manila on the transport to leave San Francisco Sept. 5, 1911, for duty, to relieve a post commissary sergeant whose tour of duty is completed. (July 15, War D.)

Post Comy. Sergt. Frank Jansen, U.S.A., now on temporary duty at Fort Rosecrans, Cal., will proceed to Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., as soon as practicable after July 1, 1911, to take a course of instruction in the School for Bakers and Cooks at that post. (June 22, D. Cal.)

Post Comy. Sergt. Chauncey Wade, U.S.A., now at these headquarters, will report, Presidio of San Francisco, for temporary duty, to take a course of instruction in the School for Bakers and Cooks. (June 26, D. Cal.)

Major George W. Ruters, commissary, upon arrival in this division will report to the chief commissary of the division for duty as assistant in his office, with station in Manila. (May 29, Phil. D.)

Capt. Lucius H. Holbrook, commissary, relieved from further duty with the Maneuver Division, San Antonio, and will return to his proper station, Fort Riley. (July 18, W.D.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

MEDICAL CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. GEORGE H. TORNEY, S.G.

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Medical Corps are ordered:

Capt. Fred W. Palmer arrived at Seattle, Wash., and upon expiration of leave heretofore granted will proceed to Fort George Wright, Wash., for duty.

Capt. Arthur M. Whaley upon arrival at Seattle, Wash., will proceed to Fort Monroe, Va., for duty.

First Lieut. Daniel W. Harmon after his arrival at Seattle, Wash., and upon expiration of leave heretofore granted will proceed to Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., for duty. (July 15, War D.)

Leave for three months and twenty-seven days, about Sept. 6, 1911, is granted Capt. Arthur C. Christie, M.C. (July 15, War D.)

Capt. R. F. Metcalfe, M.C., with 2d Lieut. Robert Morrison, Jr., 30th Inf., a patient from the General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, will proceed July 1, 1911, to the Walter Reed General Hospital, D.C. After leaving the patient at that hospital Captain Metcalfe will return to his station. (June 30, D. Cal.)

Capt. Clarence H. Connor, M.C., now casually in this department, will report to C.O., 1st Battalion, 5th Field Art., Presidio of San Francisco, for duty with that command en route to Fort Sill, Okla., and upon completion of the duty will return to his station with the Maneuver Division at San Antonio, Texas. (June 24, D. Cal.)

Major William E. Vose, M.C., is assigned to duty as inspector and instructor of detachment of field hospital, Militia of Mississippi, near Vicksburg, Miss., July 18-27, 1911. (July 12, E. Div.)

Major Powell C. Fautleroy, M.C., now at Camp Douglas, Wis., is detailed to duty as inspector-instructor of the Medical Department, Militia of Wisconsin, during the encampment to be held at that place July 8 to 28, 1911. (July 7, C. Div.)

The leave granted Major Robert B. Grubbs, M.C., is extended one month. (July 15, War D.)

Major William F. Lewis, M.C., upon arrival at San Francisco, will proceed to Presidio of Monterey, for duty. (July 15, War D.)

First Lieut. Joseph A. Worthington, M.C., will stand relieved further temporary duty at Presidio of Monterey, July 1, 1911, and will return to his station at the Presidio of San Francisco. (June 22, D. Cal.)

First Lieut. Royal Reynolds, M.C., General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, will assume the duties of surgeon on the transport Sherman during the voyage to Manila, and upon arrival report to commanding general, Philippines Division, as heretofore directed. (June 24, D. Cal.)

Capt. Edwin W. Rich, M.C., is relieved duties as attending surgeon, headquarters Department of California. (July 3, D. Cal.)

Leave for one month and five days, with permission to visit China and Japan, is granted 1st Lieut. Arnold D. Tuttle, M.C., about July 18, 1911, and he is authorized to await at Nagasaki, Japan, the arrival of transport scheduled to sail from this port to the United States about Aug. 15, 1911. (May 29, Phil. D.)

First Lieut. William L. Hart, M.C., Warwick Barracks, Cebu, will proceed to Manila for examination for promotion. (May 31, Phil. D.)

First Lieut. Mark D. Weed, M.C., now at Fort Mills, Corregidor Island, will be relieved duty at that station and in compliance with instructions from the War Department dated April 20, 1911, will report to C.O., transport Sheridan, on or before Sept. 12, 1911, for duty as transport surgeon, with station in Manila. (June 1, Phil. D.)

First Lieut. Floyd Kramer, M.C., now at Camp Jossman, Guimaras, will be relieved duty in the Department of the Visayas and will report on or before Oct. 12, 1911, to the C.O., transport Logan, for duty as transport surgeon, with station in Manila. (June 1, Phil. D.)

Leave one month to Major Irving W. Rand, M.C. (July 15, War D.)

First Lieut. James R. Mount, M.C., relieved further temporary duty at Medical Supply Depot, St. Louis, and will return to Fort Sheridan. (July 18, War D.)

First Lieut. Lloyd A. Kefauver, M.C., now at Fort D. A. Russell, will proceed to Fort Riley for duty. (July 18, War D.)

First Lieut. Taylor E. Darby, M.C., will proceed to Fort McPherson for temporary duty, and upon the completion thereof and the expiration of leave will return to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for duty until such time as it shall be necessary for him to proceed to the Philippine Islands via San Francisco, heretofore ordered. (July 18, War D.)

First Lieut. Daniel F. Maguire, M.C., now at Fort D. A. Russell, will proceed to Fort Barrancas for duty. (July 18, War D.)

First Lieut. James R. Mount, M.C., is relieved from duty at Fort Riley and will return to his proper station, Fort Sheridan. (July 19, War D.)

Leave one month is granted Major Irving W. Rand, M.C. (July 15, E. Div.)

Major Eugene H. Hartnett, M.C., assigned to duty as inspector and instructor, Detachment Hospital Corps, Militia, of Delaware, at New Castle, Del., July 22-29, 1911. (July 18, E. Div.)

Par. 1, S.O. 9, c.s., these headquarters, assigning Major William E. Vose, M.C., to Militia duty, is revoked. (July 17, E. Div.)

Henry H. Rutherford, M.C., is detailed for the service assigned to Major Louis T. Hess, M.C., pertaining to inspection and instruction of the sanitary troops, Militia of Pennsylvania, at Indiana, July 22-29, 1911, while the latter officer is relieved on account of sickness. (July 18, E. Div.)

MEDICAL RESERVE CORPS.

The following changes in stations of officers of the Medical Reserve Corps are made: First Lieut. Luther E. Post from temporary duty at Fort Hamilton, N.Y., to Fort DuPont, Del., for temporary duty during absence on Militia inspections of Major Hartnett; 1st Lieut. Robert Skelton from duty with the troops at New York State Rifle Range, Rensselaerwyck, N.Y., July 20, and will proceed on that date to Fort Adams, R.I., for duty. (July 18, E. Div.)

First Lieut. Daniel W. Petherolf, M.R.C., is ordered to active duty. He will report to the Surgeon General of the

Army for temporary duty, and upon the completion thereof proceed to New York city and report to officer in charge of Medical Supply Depot in that city for duty. (July 15, War D.)

First Lieut. James C. Ballard, M.R.C., will, in addition to his duties as post surgeon, Fort Miller, Cal., perform the duties of attending surgeon, headquarters Department of California. (July 3, D. Cal.)

Leave for three months, about Aug. 1, 1911, is granted 1st Lieut. Everett A. Anderson, M.R.C., Fort Rosecrans, Cal. (June 26, D. Cal.)

Leave for two months is granted 1st Lieut. Luis G. de Quevedo, M.R.C. (July 14, War D.)

First Lieut. Thomas B. McCown, M.R.C., upon arrival in this division will report to commanding general, Department of Luzon, Manila, for duty. (May 29, Phil. D.)

First Lieut. Charles L. Baker, M.R.C., due to arrive in this division about June 2, 1911, will proceed to Zamboanga, Mindanao, for duty. (May 29, Phil. D.)

First Lieut. John C. Griffin, M.R.C., now at Makar, Mind., is relieved further duty Department of Mindanao, and will report to C.O. of the transport Warren for duty as transport surgeon, with station in Manila, relieving 1st Lieut. Isaac W. Brewer, M.R.C., under orders for the United States. (June 3, Phil. D.)

First Lieut. Thomas B. McCown, M.R.C., having reported will proceed to Infanta, Tayabas, for duty, relieving 1st Lieut. Lewis A. Lavanture, M.R.C., who will proceed to Camp Stotsenburg, Pampanga, for duty. (June 3, D. Luzon.)

First Lieut. Luke B. Peck, M.R.C., is relieved duty at Augur Barracks, Jolo, and will proceed to Margosatubig, Mind., for duty, relieving 1st Lieut. Frederick H. Sparringer, M.R.C., who will proceed to Davao, Mind., for duty. (May 19, D. Mind.)

So much of Par. 16, S.O. 10, Jan. 13, 1911, W.D., as relates to 1st Lieut. Polk D. Brown, M.R.C., is revoked. (July 19, War D.)

First Lieut. Polk D. Brown, M.R.C., is honorably discharged from service of United States, upon the expiration of his present leave. (July 19, War D.)

HOSPITAL CORPS.

Sergt. 1st Class David Robertson, H.C., is relieved duty in office of attending surgeon, headquarters, Department of the East, and will report to chief surgeon of the division for assignment to duty at these headquarters. (July 13, E. Div.)

Sergt. 1st Class Robert S. Clark, H.C., is placed on duty in the attending surgeon's office at these headquarters to date from the 19th instant, the date of his return from detached service. (June 27, D. Cal.)

Sergt. 1st Class Forest E. White, H.C., Fort Porter, N.Y., will be sent to Raleigh, N.C., for duty with the sanitary troops of the Militia of North Carolina from July 17 to Aug. 17, 1911. (July 14, War D.)

Sergt. 1st Class Ernest Jenkes, H.C., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (July 15, War D.)

Sergt. 1st Class Forrest E. White, H.C., Fort Porter, N.Y., will be sent to Raleigh, N.C., for duty with sanitary troops of the Militia, from July 17 to Aug. 17. (July 14, E. Div.)

Sergt. 1st Class Charles G. Manning, H.C., to Fort Rosecrans, Cal. (July 6, W. Div.)

The following changes of station of enlisted men of the Hospital Corps in Department of Mindanao are ordered:

Sergt. 1st Class Matthew Galvin, from Camp Keithley, Mind., to Augur Barracks, Jolo, for duty.

Sergt. 1st Class Roderick C. Boyer, from Torrey Barracks to Camp Keithley, Mind., for duty.

Sergt. 1st Class Earl F. Greene, from Augur Barracks, Jolo, to Zamboanga, Mind., in office of chief surgeon of the department. (May 15, D. Mind.)

Sergt. 1st Class Richard T. Edwards, H.C., to Fort Morgan, Ala., from Fort McDowell. (July 19, War D.)

Sergt. 1st Class William H. Williamson, H.C., now with the Maneuver Division, San Antonio, when his services are no longer required with that division will be sent to Fort Constitution, N.H., to relieve Sergt. 1st Class Martin Simmel, H.C., who will be sent to Fort McKinley, Me., for duty. (July 19, War D.)

Sergt. 1st Class William D. Walters, H.C., now at the recruit depot, Fort McDowell, will be sent to Fort Leavenworth Military Prison to relieve Sergt. 1st Class Carl S. Benche, H.C., who will be sent to Manila on the first available transport leaving San Francisco for duty. (July 19, War D.)

Acting Cook Benjamin F. Livingston, H.C., upon the receipt of this order will be placed upon the retired list. (July 19, War D.)

DENTAL SURGEONS.

Leave for one month, about Aug. 1, 1911, is granted 1st Lieut. Edwin P. Tignor, dental surgeon. (July 18, War D.)

VETERINARIANS.

The following transfers of veterinarians are ordered: Veterinarian Alexander Plummer from the 4th Cavalry to the 13th Cavalry; Veterinarian Alfred L. Mason from the 13th Cavalry to the 4th Cavalry. Veterinarian Mason will join the regiment to which transferred. (July 13, War D.)

PAY DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. CHARLES H. WHIPPLE, P.G.
Lieut. Col. Webster Vinson, P.D., is relieved as a member of the G.C.M., appointed to meet at the Presidio of San Francisco, by Par. 7, S.O. 101, c.s., these headquarters. (June 29, D. Cal.)

Capt. Thomas A. Pearce, paymaster, from duty at San Antonio, to his proper station, Atlanta, Ga. Captain Pearce is relieved from duty at Atlanta, at such time as will enable him to proceed to San Francisco, and arrive not later than Sept. 1, 1911, for duty. (July 17, War D.)

Leave one month and fifteen days, about July 20, 1911, is granted Col. George R. Smith, assistant paymaster general. (July 18, War D.)

Leave two months, with permission to travel in the Orient, is granted Capt. James J. Hornbrook, paymaster, about July 15, 1911. (June 7, Phil. D.)

The leave granted Major Pierre C. Stevens, paymaster, is further extended seven days. (July 19, War D.)

Leave one month, effective about Aug. 15, 1911, is granted Capt. Edwin M. Suplee, pay department. (July 17, E. Div.)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

BRIG. GEN. W. H. BIXBY, C.E.

The following officers of the Corps of Engineers will report to Lieut. Col. Thomas H. Rees, C.E., president of the board at San Francisco, for examination for promotion: Capt. Horton W. Stickle, 1st Lieut. Ralph T. Ward, 1st Lieut. Henry H. Robert. Before reporting the officers named will report to the C.O., the Presidio of San Francisco, for the test in horsemanship. (July 14, War D.)

Lieut. Col. Thomas H. Rees, C.E., is detailed as a member of the board of officers appointed in Par. 5, S.O. 202, Aug. 28, 1907, War D., vice Col. John Biddle, Gen. Staff, hereby relieved. (July 15, War D.)

Lieut. Col. Thomas H. Rees, C.E., is detailed as a member of the examining board at San Francisco, appointed in Par. 12, S.O. 52, March 4, 1911, War D., vice Col. John Biddle, Gen. Staff, hereby relieved. (July 14, War D.)

Capt. Amos A. Fries, C.E., having reported, will proceed to Camp Perry, Ohio, for duty as inspector-instructor of the Battalion of Engineers of the Ohio National Guard during its encampment July 8 to 15, 1911. (July 6, C. Div.)

Capt. W. Goff Caples, C.E., now on leave at Fort Leavenworth, will report to C.O. that post for duty. (July 14, War D.)

The following changes in the station and duties of officers of the Corps of Engineers are ordered: Lieut. Col. William C. Langfitt, in addition to his present duties, will proceed to Norfolk and relieve Lieut. Col. Mason M. Patrick of the duties in his charge pertaining to the Norfolk Engineer District, and will return to his proper station. Lieutenant Colonel Patrick will proceed to Havana, Cuba, and take station at that place in connection with his duties pertaining to the removal of the wreck of the battleship Maine. (July 17, War D.)

Leave for twenty days, about July 10, 1911, is granted 1st Lieut. Arthur R. Ehrnbeck, C.E., Vancouver Barracks, Wash. (July 7, D. Columbia.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. WILLIAM CROZIER, C.O.

Capt. Adam F. Casad, O.D., is relieved from duty at Augusta Arsenal, Augusta, Ga., and will proceed to Watertown Arsenal, Watertown, Mass., for duty on Aug. 1, 1911. (July 15, W. D.)

Leave for one month and fifteen days on account of sickness is granted Capt. Charles B. Gatewood, O.D. (July 17, War D.)

The leave granted Capt. Gilbert H. Stewart, O.D., June 23, 1911, extended seven days. (July 18, War D.)

SIGNAL CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. JAMES ALLEN, C.S.O.

Leave for two months is granted Brig. Gen. James Allen, Chief Signal Officer. (July 15, War D.)
First Lieut. William N. Haskell, S.C., is detailed as inspector-instructor of the Militia of Indiana during their encampment at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., July 17-26, 1911, vice 1st Lieut. George C. Lewis, 26th Inf., relieved. (July 12, C. Div.)

Leave for three months is granted Capt. Leonard D. Wildman, Signal Corps. (July 17, War D.)

First Lieut. John A. Brockman, Signal Corps, having reported, is assigned to duty, as C.O., and acting Q.M. and C.S. of the cable steamer Joseph Henry, with station in New York city. (July 14, E. Div.)

Master Signal Electrician John T. McAniff, Co. G, Signal Corps, Fort Wood, N.Y., will be sent to Fort H. G. Wright, N.Y., for duty in connection with fire-control work in the Artillery District of New London. (July 13, E. Div.)

First Class Sergt. Charles D. Reeves, Co. M, Signal Corps, will proceed on July 1, 1911, to San Antonio, for duty, with Co. D, Signal Corps. (June 27, D. Cal.)

First Class Sergt. Frank Spaulding, Signal Corps, upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (July 14, War D.)

The following promotions and appointments in the Signal Corps are announced:
To be master signal electrician: First Class Sergt. John T. McAniff, to date June 23, 1911. To be first class sergeants: Sergt. Albert Burton, to date June 23, 1911, and Sergt. Chambers H. St. Germain, to date June 30, 1911. To be sergeants: Corp. Ernest J. Wessen, George P. Roberts, Elmer S. Clark, William M. Haag, Wallace Tow and James F. Hartman, to date July 17, 1911. To be corporals: First Class Priv. Raphael Heyerson, Philip H. Herberich, Frank C. Hoffman, Earle L. Hunt, Jim P. McQueen, Thomas J. Cheesman, Philip J. Snelson, Chomus F. Peebles and Pvt. William W. Skilton, to date July 17, 1911.

Master Signal Electrician, Earl S. Schofield, Co. F, Signal Corps, Manila, is relieved duty in this division and will be sent to Fort McDowell, Cal., for further orders. (June 8, Phil. D.)

First Class Sergt. John A. Horn, Co. F, S.C., will be sent to Camp McGrath, Batangas, for duty as telegraph operator, relieving Sergt. Leonard Romesburg, Co. F, S.C., who will then be sent to Manila for duty. (May 27, Phil. D.)

CAVALRY.

1ST CAVALRY.—COL. E. J. MCCLERNAND.

The leave granted Capt. (now Major) Edmund S. Wright, 1st Cav., is further extended one month. (June 28, D. Cal.)

First Lieut. David L. Roscoe, 1st Cav., will stand relieved from further duty with Cavalry troop at Camp Sequoia, Cal., as soon as his services can be spared after July 14, 1911, and will return to his station at the Presidio of San Francisco, to comply with Par. 29, S.O. 128, War D., June 2, 1911. (June 23, D. Cal.)

2D CAVALRY.—COL. FRANK WEST.

First Lieut. George Garity, 2d Cav., will proceed to his home preparatory to his retirement from active service. Leave from July 16, 1911, to and including Nov. 15, 1911, is granted him. (July 15, War D.)

Major Herbert H. Sargent, 2d Cav., will proceed to his home preparatory to his retirement from active service. Leave from July 18, 1911, to and including Nov. 17, 1911, is granted Major Sargent. (July 17, War D.)

Leave for one month and ten days, about Oct. 1, 1911, is granted Capt. Stephen M. Kochersperger, 2d Cav. (July 18, War D.)

Lieut. Col. Henry L. Ripley, having been assigned to the 2d Cavalry, will upon arrival in this department, proceed to Augur Barracks, Jolo, for station and duty. (May 17, D. Mind.)

3D CAVALRY.—COL. J. H. DORST.

Capt. Frank A. Barton, 3d Cav., will stand relieved from duty with Troop F, 3d Cav., and will proceed to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, and will, in compliance with Par. 9, S.O. 148, C.S., War D., proceed to Fort Leavenworth, School of the Line, not later than Aug. 15, 1911. (July 6, D.T.)

Leave for one month and ten days is granted Capt. Andrew E. Williams, 3d Cav. (July 5, D.T.)

4TH CAVALRY.—COL. E. Z. STEEVER.

Under exceptional circumstances the leave granted Capt. Samuel McP. Rutherford, 4th Cav., is extended one month. (July 6, D.T.)

Cook Otto P. Berghanel, Troop D, 4th Cav., upon the receipt of this order will be placed upon the retired list. (July 18, War D.)

5TH CAVALRY.—COL. WILBER E. WILDER.

Leave for two months and twenty days, about Aug. 1, 1911, is granted 1st Lieut. John H. Hume, 5th Cav., Schofield Barracks, H.T. (June 28, D. Cal.)

First Lieut. Daniel D. Gregory, 5th Cav., relieved duty as assistant to the constructing quartermaster, Honolulu. (July 19, War D.)

6TH CAVALRY.—COL. CHARLES M. O'CONNOR.

Capt. Stuart Heintzelman, 6th Cav., will report by letter to the commanding general, Central Division, for duty as inspector-instructor of Cavalry, Militia of Missouri, at the camp to be held at Nevada, Aug. 20 to 27, 1911, inclusive. (July 17, War D.)

9TH CAVALRY.—COL. JOHN F. GUILFOYLE.

Capt. John S. Winn, 9th Cav., upon being relieved from duty at Fort Leavenworth, will return to his former station, Chicago, for temporary duty, and after completion thereof and upon expiration of the leave heretofore granted him will join his regiment, Par. 21, S.O. 139, June 15, 1911, War D., is amended accordingly. (July 15, War D.)

10TH CAVALRY.—COL. T. W. JONES.

Cook George H. Smith, Troop F, 10th Cav., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (July 13, War D.)

11TH CAVALRY.—COL. JAMES PARKER.

Sergt. John Baum, Troop D, 11th Cav., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (July 14, War D.)

Capt. George Vidmer, 11th Cav., now at Fort M-er, Va., will proceed to Fort Oglesborne, Ga., for temporary duty, and then join regiment. (July 17, War D.)

Leave seven days, about July 31, 1911, is granted Capt. Powell Clayton, Jr., 11th Cav. (July 18, War D.)

12TH CAVALRY.—COL. GEORGE A. DODD.

The leave granted 2d Lieut. Ralph Talbot, Jr., 12th Cav., is extended ten days. (July 7, D. Mo.)

Leave two months is granted 1st Lieut. Edward A. Keyes, 12th Cav. (July 17, War D.)

13TH CAVALRY.—COL. C. A. P. HATFIELD.

Second Lieut. William N. Hensley, Jr., 13th Cav., is detailed to take a special course at the Mounted Service School, Fort Riley, from Oct. 1 to Dec. 24, 1911. (July 17, War D.)

14TH CAVALRY.—COL. F. W. SIBLEY.

Second Lieut. Thurman H. Bane, 14th Cav., squadron Q.M. and commissary, 2d Squadron, was on June 10 detailed as acting adjutant of the regiment.

FIELD ARTILLERY.

1ST FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. D. J. RUMBOUGH.

First Lieut. Ned B. Rehkopf, 1st Field Art., after his relief from duty at West Point, and upon expiration of leave, will proceed to Schofield Barracks, H.T., for duty with that portion of 1st Field Artillery regiment stationed at Schofield Barracks. (July 19, War D.)

Capt. Jesse G. Langdon, 1st Field Art., now with his battery at the Presidio of San Francisco, will, upon departure of the battery, remain on duty at that post until it becomes necessary for him to proceed to Fort Leavenworth as directed in Par. 15, S.O. 86, War D., April 13, 1911. (June 24, D. Cal.)

First Lieut. Nelson E. Margotta, 1st F.A., will report to Major Charles T. Mencher, 1st F.A., president of a board to meet at Fort William McKinley, Rizal, June 8, 1911, for examination for promotion. (June 5, Phil. D.)

Capt. Henry B. Farrar, 1st F.A., is detailed a member of the board of officers appointed by Par. 6, S.O. 130, these headquarters, June 5, 1911, for the examination of officers of Field Artillery (mountain) at Camp Stotsenburg, Pampanga, vice Lieut. Col. John Conklin, 6th F.A., relieved. (June 6, Phil. D.)

2D FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. S. W. TAYLOR.

First Lieut. Robert Davis, 2d F.A., will report to Lieut. Col. John Conklin, 1st F.A., president of a board, to meet at Camp Stotsenburg, Pampanga, for examination for promotion. (June 5, Phil. D.)

Leave for one month, about July 31, 1911, is granted 1st Lieut. Joe R. Brabson, 2d Field Art. (July 19, War D.)

4TH FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. A. B. DYER.

Leave for one month and twenty days is granted 1st Lieut. Edwin DeL. Smith, 4th Field Art., Fort Russell. (July 12, C. Div.)

5TH FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. GRANGER ADAMS.

Par. 5, S.O. 147, June 24, 1911, War D., relating to Capt. William L. Westervelt, 5th Field Art., is revoked. Captain Westervelt will retain his present duty and station. (July 15, War D.)

So much of Par. 15, S.O. 86, April 13, 1911, War D., as relates to Capt. Wright Smith, 5th Field Art., is revoked. (July 14, War D.)

Leave for one month and five days is granted Capt. Wright Smith, 5th F.A., Camp of Instruction, Sparta, Wis., with the understanding that he will report on Aug. 15, 1911, to commandant, Army Service Schools, as required by War Department orders. (July 11, C. Div.)

6TH FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. E. D. HOYLE.

Lieut. Col. John Conklin, 6th F.A. (transferred from 1st Field Artillery), is relieved duty in this division and will proceed by first available transport to San Francisco, thence to join his regiment. (June 6, Phil. D.)

FIELD ARTILLERY, UNASSIGNED.

Capt. Dan T. Moore, Field Art., unassigned, is detailed as commandant of the School of Fire for Field Artillery, Fort Sill, Okla. (July 19, War D.)

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. E. M. WEAVER, CHIEF OF COAST ART.
Capt. John P. Terrell, C.A.C., having completed the advanced course, is relieved from duty at the Coast Artillery School, and upon the expiration of any leave that may have been granted him, will comply with the requirements of Par. 11, S.O. 137, War D., June 13, 1911. (July 14, C.A.S.)

Capt. James B. Taylor, C.A.C., having completed the advanced course, is relieved from duty at the Coast Artillery School, and upon the expiration of any leave granted him, will comply with Par. 11, S.O. 137, War D., June 13, 1911. (July 13, C.A.S.)

Leave for one month, about July 14, 1911, is granted 1st Lieut. Adeline Gibson, C.A.C. (July 13, C.A.S.)

Leave from about July 17, 1911, to and including Aug. 31, 1911, is granted Major Thomas W. Winston, C.A.C. (July 13, C.A.S.)

Capt. John O. Steger, C.A.C., having completed the advanced course, is relieved from duty at the Coast Artillery School, and will comply with the requirements of Par. 11, S.O. 137, War D., June 13, 1911. (July 13, C.A.S.)

Capt. Ralph E. Herring, C.A.C., is relieved from assignment to 78th Company and placed on the unassigned list. (July 15, War D.)

So much of Par. 20, S.O. 148, June 26, 1911, War D., as relates to Capt. Charles L. Lanham, C.A.C., is revoked. (July 14, War D.)

Capt. Jay P. Hopkins, C.A.C., will proceed at proper time to Camp Perry, Ohio, for purpose of entering the National Revolver Match, and upon completion of this duty will return to his proper station. (July 14, War D.)

Leave for twenty days, about Aug. 10, 1911, is granted Capt. Robert H. C. Kelton, C.A.C. (July 12, E. Div.)

Leave for two months is granted Capt. George A. Taylor, C.A.C. (July 14, War D.)

Leave for fifteen days is granted 1st Lieut. Allison B. Deans, Jr., C.A.C. (July 15, War D.)

Leave for one month is granted 2d Lieut. Robert E. Guthrie, C.A.C., Fort Barry, Cal. (June 23, D. Cal.)

Leave for one month and twenty days, about July 8, 1911, is granted 1st Lieut. Albert H. Barkley, C.A.C., Presidio of San Francisco. (June 23, D. Cal.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Horace F. Spurgin, C.A.C., is extended one month. (July 14, War D.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Donald M. Ashbridge, C.A.C., is extended one month. (July 14, War D.)

Par. 23, S.O. 157, July 7, 1911, War D., is amended so as to direct that 2d Lieut. Henry N. Sumner, C.A.C., in addition to his other duties, assume charge of construction work at Fort Dade, Fla., instead of detailing 1st Lieut. John W. McKie, C.A.C., for that duty. (July 14, War D.)

First Lieut. Rodney H. Smith, C.A.C., is relieved from assignment to 365th Company and attached to that company. (July 14, War D.)

Master Gun. Gustave O. Huebener, C.A.C. (appointed July 13, 1911, from private, 30th Co., C.A.C.), now at Fort Monroe, Va., will be sent to Fort Dade, Fla., for duty, with permission to delay thirty days en route for his own convenience. (July 14, War D.)

Capt. Edward Carpenter, C.A.C., will proceed about July 23, 1911, to Fort H. G. Wright, N.Y., thence to Fort McKinley, Me., for the purpose of observing the coast defense exercises at those places. (July 17, War D.)

The following electrician sergeants, 2d class, C.A.C. (appointed July 10, 1911, from the organizations set forth after their respective names), now at Fort Monroe, will be sent to the stations indicated:

George E. Tutthill (from corporal, 24th Co.), to Fort Baker, Cal.
Joseph J. Pire (from corporal, 162d Co.), to Fort Stevens, Ore.
Edward Bonner (from sergeant, 103d Co.), to Fort Hancock, N.J.
George Wald (from private, 58th Co.), to Fort Hamilton, N.Y.
Melville D. Carrico (from sergeant, 103d Co.), to Fort McKinley, Me.
Charles Drago (from fireman, C.A.C.), to Fort Wadsworth, N.Y.
Austin C. Fitzpatrick, Jr. (from fireman, C.A.C.), to Fort Wadsworth, N.Y.
Claude C. Mizener (from sergeant, 156th Co., C.A.C.), to Fort Warren, Mass.
Moses Boudreau (from private, 108th Co., C.A.C.), to Fort Terry, N.Y.
Earl W. Davis (from private, 166th Co., C.A.C.), to Fort Adams, R.I.
Daniel F. Vaughan (from sergeant, 110th Co., C.A.C.), to Fort Crockett, Texas.
Carl Mortenson (from sergeant, 115th Co., C.A.C.), to Fort Hancock, N.J.
Leopold E. (from private, 139th Co., C.A.C.), to Fort Standish, Mass.
Lewis H. Harris (from private, 3d Co.), to Fort De Soto, Fla.
Thomas G. Finan (from sergeant, 135th Co.), to Fort Hancock, N.J.
Leopold E. McGhee (from private, 118th Co.), to Fort Dade, Fla. (July 18, War D.)

Col. Clarence Deems, C.A.C., will proceed to his home preparatory to his retirement from active service. Leave for four months, to take effect upon his arrival at his home, is granted Col. Deems. (July 18, War D.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Alexander J. Stuart, C.A.C., is extended fifteen days. (July 18, War D.)

Electrician Sergt. 2d Class John Donnelly, C.A.C., Fort Standish, upon arrival of Electrician Sergt. 2d Class Leslie Allen, will be sent to Fort Warren for duty. (July 18, War D.)

The following firemen, C.A.C. (appointed July 10, 1911, from the organizations set forth after their respective names), now at Fort Monroe, will be sent to the stations indicated:

Martin Finerty (from private, 123d Co.), to Fort Wadsworth, N.Y.

Leon L. Forward (from private, 2d Co.), to the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.

John A. Daly (from private, 23d Co.), to Fort McKinley, Me.

John H. Dierck (from corporal, 48th Co.), to Fort H. G. Wright, N.Y. (July 18, War D.)

The following firemen, C.A.C. (appointed July 10, 1911, from the organizations set forth after their respective names), now at Fort Monroe, are transferred to the Coast Artillery School Detachment:

Leslie E. Spencer (from private, 15th Co., C.A.C.)
John Hess (from corporal, 157th Co., C.A.C.) (July 18, War D.)

The following firemen, C.A.C., now at Fort Monroe, will be sent to the stations indicated for duty: George H. McKinney to Fort Greble, Joseph Knopp to Fort Casey. (July 18, War D.)

So much of Par. 5, S.O. 122, May 25, 1911, and so much of Par. 20, S.O. 148, June 26, 1911, W.D., as relate to Capt. Alfred M. Mason, C.A.C., are revoked. (July 19, War D.)

Capt. William E. De Sombre, C.A.C., is relieved from assignment to the 113th Co., C.A.C., and is placed on the unassigned list, Aug. 15, 1911. He will report in person to the commandant of the Coast Artillery School, Fort Monroe, Aug. 28, 1911, to take the regular course at that school. (July 19, War D.)

Leave two months, about Aug. 1, 1911, is granted Capt. Andrew Moses, C.A.C. (July 19, War D.)

Electrician Sergt. 2d Class Russell D. Goff, C.A.C. (appointed July 10, 1911, from sergeant, 99th Company, C.A.C.), will be sent to Manila on the transport to leave San Francisco Sept. 5, 1911, for duty at Fort Wint, Grande Island. (July 19, War D.)

Fireman Harry W. Sellers, C.A.C. (appointed July 10, 1911, from private, 100th Co., C.A.C.), now at Fort Monroe, will be sent to Manila on the transport to leave San Francisco Sept. 5, 1911, for duty at Fort Mills, Corregidor Island. (July 19, War D.)

The following electrician sergeants, 2d class, C.A.C. (appointed July 10, 1911, from the organizations set forth after their respective names), now at Fort Monroe, will be sent to Fort McDowell, Cal., and from there to Manila on the transport to leave San Francisco Sept. 5, 1911: Homer H. Wolfangle (from corporal, 92d Co., C.A.C.); Winniford W. Klice (from master gunner, C.A.C.). At Manila they will report for duty at Fort Mills, Corregidor Island. (July 19, War D.)

INFANTRY.

2D INFANTRY.—COL. F. W. MANSFIELD.
Second Lieut. Lloyd R. Fredendall, 2d Inf., having completed his examination for promotion at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., will return to Fort Assiniboine, Mont., to complete his duties at that post. (July 15, War D.)

Lieut. Col. James A. Maney, 2d Inf., will report in person to Col. Alexander B. Dyer, 4th Field Art., president of an Army D. A. Russell, Wyo., for examination. (July 17, War D.)

First Lieut. Walter O. Bowman, 2d Inf., is relieved from treatment at the Walter Reed General Hospital, D.C., and upon expiration of leave will join proper station. (July 18, War D.)

Leave for four months, about Sept. 1, 1911, is granted Major John H. Wholley, 2d Inf. (July 18, War D.)

3D INFANTRY.—COL. H. KIRBY.
Second Lieut. Denham B. Crafton, 3d Inf., Pettit Barracks, will proceed to Torrey Barracks, Mind., for duty with his company. (May 20, D. Mind.)

Major Maury Nichols, 3d Inf., Pettit Barracks, Mind., is relieved temporary duty at headquarters, 3d Inf., and will proceed to his proper station, Augur Barracks, Jolo. (May 19, D. Mind.)

Lieut. Col. Lawrence J. Hearn, 3d Inf., is relieved duty at Pettit Barracks, and will proceed to Torrey Barracks, Mind., for station and duty. (May 12, D. Mind.)

Leave for two months and fifteen days, with permission to visit China and Japan, is granted Capt. Paul Hurst, 3d Inf., about July 15, 1911. (May 29, Phil. D.)

4TH INFANTRY.—COL. WILLIAM LASSITER.
The leave granted 1st Lieut. (now Capt.) Joseph C. Brady, 4th Inf., is extended one month. (July 15, War D.)

Capt. Fine W. Smith, 4th Inf., is detailed for duty as inspector-instructor of the Militia of Louisiana during its encampment at Alexandria, La., beginning July 17, 1911. (July 12, C. Div.)

5TH INFANTRY.—COL. CALVIN D. COWLES.
Major Armand I. Lasseigne, 5th Inf., will proceed to Camp Perry, Ohio, not later than Aug. 12, 1911, for duty in connection with the matches. (July 17, War D.)

Second Lieut. Oliver A. Dickinson, 5th Inf., will proceed to Camp Perry, Ohio, not later than Aug. 12, 1911, for duty in connection with the matches. (July 17, War D.)

Second Lieut. Walter H. Frank, 5th Inf., will proceed from West Hampton, N.Y., to Eastport, thence to Babylon, thence to Port Jefferson, thence to Smithtown, and thence to Huntington, N.Y., and take station at each place temporarily for the purpose of continuing work on the Progressive Military Map. (July 17, E. Div.)

7TH INFANTRY.—COL. D. CORNMAN.
Leave for one month, with permission to visit China and Japan, is granted Major Charles C. Ballou, 7th Inf., about July 15, 1911. (July 7, Phil. D.)

First Lieut. Irving M. Madison, 7th Inf., is detailed as assistant to the chief quartermaster of the department, with station at Fort William McKinley, Rizal. (June 7, D. Luzon.)

8TH INFANTRY.—COL. CHARLES W. MASON.
Leave for three months and ten days, about July 1, 1911, is granted Capt. William B. Baker, 8th Inf., Presidio of Monterey. (June 26, D. Cal.)

Leave for five days is granted 2d Lieut. John O. Walker, Jr., 8th Inf. (July 17, War D.)

10TH INFANTRY.—COL. HENRY A. GREENE.
Capt. Harry H. Tebbetts, 10th Inf., is detailed as a member of the General Staff Corps, to take effect Aug. 15, 1911. He is relieved present duties and will proceed to Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., for temporary duty, thence to Washington, D.C., for duty in office of Chief of Staff. The name of Captain Tebbetts is placed on the list of detached officers published in G.O. 34, March 11, 1911, War D., to take effect Aug. 15, 1911. (July 17, War D.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Fitzhugh B. Alderdice, 10th Inf., is extended one month. (July 19, War D.)

11TH INFANTRY.—COL. A. WILLIAMS.
Major William H. Sage, 11th Inf., is detailed as acting adjutant general of the department. (May 31, D. Luzon.)

12TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. H. C. BOWEN.
Second Lieut. William F. Hoey, Jr., 12th Inf., will, upon completion of survey work about July 15, 1911, proceed to Camp John Hay, Benguet, for duty, relieving 2d Lieut. Frederick C. Phelps, 12th Inf., who will proceed to Fort William McKinley, Rizal, for duty with his regiment. (May 29, Phil. D.)

13TH INFANTRY.—COL. R. H. R. LOUGHBOROUGH.
Capt. Arthur R. Kerwin, 13th Inf., Fort Leavenworth, is detailed as inspector-instructor of the 56th Regiment, Militia of Iowa, in camp near Des Moines, Iowa, July 20 to 29, 1911. (July 7, D. Mo.)

Leave for one month and twenty days, to terminate upon arrival of 13th Inf. in San Francisco, en route to the Philippines, is granted 1st Lieut. Charles E. Thompson, 13th Inf., Fort Leavenworth. (July 12, C. Div.)

Leave for one month and fifteen days, to terminate upon arrival of 13th Infantry in San Francisco, en route to Philippines, is granted 1st Lieut. Alfred A. Hickox, 13th Inf., Fort Leavenworth. (July 12, C. Div.)

Leave for two months, about July 25, 1911, is granted 1st Lieut. Samuel J. Sutherland, 13th Inf., Fort Leavenworth. (July 12, C. Div.)

First Lieut. E. Alexis Jeunet, 13th Inf., is relieved from duty with Co. D, Signal Corps, and will join company. (July 19, War D.)

15TH INFANTRY.—COL. F. B. JONES.
The leave granted Major Willis Uline, 15th Inf., is extended one month. (July 18, War D.)

17TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. T. VAN ORSDALE.
The leave granted Capt. George Steuenberg, 17th Inf., is extended one month. (July 18, W.D.)

Leave for three months is granted Capt. William F. Grote, 18th Inf. (July 17, War D.)

19TH INFANTRY.—COL. M. F. WALTZ.

Col. Millard F. Waltz is assigned to 19th Infantry, vice Col. William T. Wood, who will remain unassigned until further orders. Colonel Waltz will proceed on first available transport to the Philippines, where he will join his regiment. (July 14, War D.)

Col. William T. Wood, 19th Inf., will proceed to Jefferson Barracks, Mo., and assume command of recruit depot. (July 14, War D.)

21ST INFANTRY.—COL. G. S. YOUNG.

Lieut. Col. Charles R. Noyes, having been assigned to the 21st Inf., will, upon arrival in this department, proceed to Ludlow Barracks, Minn., for station and duty. (May 17, D. Mind.)

Lieut. Col. Charles R. Noyes and Major Almon L. Farmer, 21st Inf., are detailed as members of the examining board appointed to meet at Ludlow Barracks, Minn., vice Lieut. Col. Lawrence J. Hearn and Major Maury Nichols, 3d Inf., relieved. (June 7, Phil. D.)

23D INFANTRY.—COL. EDWIN F. GLENN.

First Lieut. Frederick S. Young, 23d Inf., is detailed for duty as inspector-instructor of the Militia of New Mexico during its encampment at Las Vegas, N.M., July 18-30, 1911. (July 12, C. Div.)

So much of Par. 2, S.O. 149, these headquarters, as relates to Co. K, 23d Inf., is amended to read: "Co. K, 23d Inf., will proceed by rail from High Bridge, Pecos River, Texas, to Del Rio, Texas, and thence to Fort Clark, Texas, by marching. (July 3, D.T.)"

Second Lieut. Roy H. Coles, 23d Inf., will proceed to Albuquerque, N.M., and inspect Co. G, 1st Inf., N.G. of New Mexico. (July 11, C. Div.)

Under exceptional circumstances leave for two months, about July 20, 1911, is granted Lieut. Corbit S. Hoffman, 23d Inf. (July 7, D.T.)

Cook Walter B. Caudle, Co. H, 23d Inf., upon the receipt of this order will be placed upon the retired list. (July 18, War D.)

First Lieut. Richard J. Herman, having been promoted and assigned to Co. H, 23d Inf., will, on or after July 1, 1911, proceed from Fort Clark, Texas, to his proper station, Fort Bliss, Texas, for duty with his company. (June 30, D.T.)

First Lieut. Edgar S. Stayer, 23d Inf., to duty as inspector and instructor of 1st Infantry, Militia, of Delaware, at New Castle, Del., July 22-29, 1911. (July 18, E. Div.)

26TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. A. BOOTH.

First Lieut. Deas Archer, 26th Inf., is detailed as inspector-instructor of the Militia of Indiana during their encampment at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., July 17-26, 1911, vice Capt. Paul H. McCook, 26th Inf., relieved. (July 11, C. Div.)

27TH INFANTRY.—COL. WILLIAM L. PITCHER.

Leave for three months is granted Major Charles C. Clark, 27th Inf., Fort Sheridan. (July 10, C. Div.)

Col. William L. Pitcher, 27th Inf., commanding the department, will proceed from Chicago to St. Paul, Minn., for station. (July 7, D. Lakes.)

Capt. James T. Moore, 27th Inf., will proceed to Camp Perry, Ohio, and report not later than Aug. 12, 1911, for duty in connection with the matches. (July 17, War D.)

Leave for two months, about Aug. 1, 1911, is granted 1st Lieut. Roland W. Boughton, 27th Inf., Fort Sheridan, Ill. (July 11, C. Div.)

28TH INFANTRY.—COL. E. H. PLUMMER.

Capt. Dana T. Merrill, 28th Inf., is relieved from his present duties and will report in person to the Chief of Staff for duty in his office. (July 14, War D.)

Par. 3, S.O. 157, July 7, 1911, War D., relating to 2d Lieut. Aristides Moreno, 28th Inf., is revoked. (July 14, War D.)

Par. 25, S.O. 146 June 23, 1911, War D., relating to 2d Lieut. Aristides Moreno, 28th Inf., is revoked. (July 14, War D.)

Lieut. Col. Thomas W. Griffith, 28th Inf., is detailed for duty in connection with the National Matches, and will proceed to Camp Perry, Ohio, not later than Aug. 10, 1911. (July 17, War D.)

29TH INFANTRY.—COL. H. K. BAILEY.

Leave for one month, about July 25, 1911, is granted Capt. Albert C. Dalton, 29th Inf. (July 14, E. Div.)

30TH INFANTRY.—COL. CHARLES MCCLURE.

Leave for fifteen days, about July 5, 1911, is granted Chaplain Marinus M. Londahl, 30th Inf., Presidio of San Francisco. (July 26, C. Div.)

Leave for one month is granted to Capt. Frank A. Wilcox, 30th Inf., Tia Juana, Cal. (July 1, D. Cal.)

Capt. Frank A. Wilcox, 30th Inf., is relieved further temporary duty at Tia Juana, Cal., and will return to his proper station, the Presidio of San Francisco. (July 5, D. Cal.)

Leave for one month and ten days, about July 5, 1911, is granted Capt. Isaac Erwin, 30th Inf., Presidio of San Francisco. (June 29, D. Cal.)

So much of Par. 2, S.O. 5, Western Division, July 7, 1911, as requires 2d Lieut. Delos C. Emmons, 30th Inf., to report at the Presidio of Monterey, Cal., for a course of instruction at the School of Musketry for the term beginning July 15, is revoked. (July 10, W. Div.)

INFANTRY.—UNASSIGNED.

Leave for fifteen days, about July 20, 1911, is granted Col. Robert L. Bullard, Inf., unassigned, Presidio of Monterey. (June 28, D. Cal.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. George K. Wilson, Inf., unassigned, is extended four days. (July 15, War D.)

Major Frank D. Webster, Inf., now attached to the 20th Inf., is assigned to that regiment. (July 14, War D.)

Col. Alfred C. Sharpe, Infantry, is assigned to duty as inspector and instructor of Infantry, Militia of Ohio, at Camp Perry, July 22, Sept. 17, 1911, as follows: 5th Infantry to Aug. 1; 7th Infantry, July 31-Aug. 7; 9th Infantry, Sept. 4-11; 6th Infantry, Sept. 10-17. (July 14, E. Div.)

Sick leave for one month, with permission to apply for a month's regular leave in extension, is granted Col. William C. Butler, Infantry, unassigned. (July 3, D.T.)

Capt. Harrison J. Price, Infantry, unassigned, will proceed to Camp Perry, Ohio, and report not later than Aug. 12, 1911 for duty in connection with the matches. (July 18, War D.)

Leave for four months, upon his relief from duty at the U.S.M.A., West Point, with permission to go beyond the sea, is granted 1st Lieut. E. Llewellyn, Infantry, unassigned. (July 18, War D.)

So much of Par. 45, S.O. 146, June 23, 1911, W.D., as relates to Capt. Halsey E. Yates, Infantry, is revoked. (July 19, War D.)

PHILIPPINE SCOUTS.

First Lieut. Julian F. Humphrey, P.S., having reported from leave, is placed on temporary duty at these headquarters in office of adjutant general of division until date of sailing of the transport Warren, about June 15, 1911, when he will join his proper station at his own expense. (June 3, Phil. D.)

Capt. Robert E. Brooks, P.S., now in this city, will proceed to Camp Connell, Samar, for station, awaiting the arrival of his company at that post. (June 3, Phil. D.)

Par. 11, S.O. 31, these headquarters, March 9, 1911, relative to Capt. Edward Dworak, P.S., is hereby revoked. (May 30, D. Mind.)

Upon request of the Governor, Moro Province, 2d Lieut. Malcolm Green, P.S., is, with his consent, detailed as deputy sheriff, District of Zamboanga; assistant to the provincial engineer in charge of public works; cedula collector and road tax collector, with station at Isabella, Basilan. (May 10, D. Mind.)

Leave for one month, with permission to visit the United States, is granted Capt. Allen Walker, P.S., and he is authorized to leave the division about July 15, 1911. (June 6, Phil. D.)

PROMOTIONS.

The following promotions of officers of the Infantry arm are announced, all with rank from June 21, 1911:

Lieut. Col. Frank B. Jones, unassigned, to colonel, assigned to 15th Infantry.

Major James A. Goodin, 7th Inf., to lieutenant colonel, assigned to 7th Infantry.

Capt. Charles Miller, 3d Inf., to major, assigned to 7th Infantry.

Major Miller will join the regiment to which he is assigned. (July 14, War D.)

BOARDS OF OFFICERS.

A board to consist of Lieut. Col. John Conklin, 1st F.A.; Capt. Francis W. Griffin, 2d F.A.; Capt. Samuel M. De Loffre, M.O.; 1st Lieut. Alden P. Brewster, 2d F.A., and 1st Lieut. Wayne H. Crum, M.O., is appointed to meet at Camp Stotsenburg, Pampanga, June 8, 1911, for the examination of officers of Field Artillery (mountain) for promotion. (June 5, Phil. D.)

A board of officers to consist of Major William S. Scott, Q.M.; Capt. Ralph Harrison, Q.M., and Capt. Robert S. Welsh, Q.M., is appointed to meet at the general depot of the Q.M.D., Philadelphia, July 24, 1911, for the purpose of examining certain samples of woolen fabrics submitted with bids to be opened on that date. (July 18, War D.)

A board to consist of Major Charles T. Menoher, Capt. Albert J. Bowley, Capt. Edward T. Donnelly, all 1st F.A.; Capt. Samuel J. Morris, M.O., and 1st Lieut. Thomas D. Woodson, M.O., is appointed to meet at Fort William McKinley, Rizal, June 8, 1911, for the examination of officers of Field Artillery for promotion. (June 5, Phil. D.)

An Army retiring board is appointed to meet at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., from time to time, for the examination of officers. Detail for board: Members—Col. Alexander B. Dyer, 4th Field Art.; Col. John F. Guilfoyle, 9th Cav.; Lieut. Col. Augustus C. Macomb, 9th Cav.; Major George A. Skinner, M.O.; 1st Lieut. Llewellyn P. Williamson, M.O. Recorder—1st Lieut. John P. McAdams, 11th Inf. (July 17, War D.)

A board to consist of Capt. Frank E. Hopkins, 1st Lieut. Carroll W. Neal, 2d Lieut. Clyde A. Selleck, all 1st Field Art., is appointed to meet at Schofield Barracks, H.T., July 17, 1911, to conduct the examination of the enlisted men of Battery F, 1st F.A., to ascertain the qualified gunners in that battery. (June 22, D. Cal.)

RETIRED OFFICERS.

Major Edwin T. Cole, retired, upon his own application is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at Girard College, Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 1, 1911. (July 17, War D.)

MILITIA INSTRUCTION.

The following officers will proceed to the camp of the Militia specified, for duty as inspector and instructor of Militia: Major Evan M. Johnson, Jr., 6th Inf., Sea Girt, N.J., July 22-Aug. 5; 1st Lieut. W. D. Wills, 5th Inf., Sea Girt, N.J., July 22-Aug. 5; Major Joseph E. Ford, M.O., Sea Girt, N.J., July 22-Aug. 5; Capt. J. H. Hopwood, M.O., Culpeper, Va., July 22-Aug. 12; Capt. William L. Little, M.O., Quonset Point, R.I., July 23-30; Capt. Mack K. Cunningham, S.C., Quonset Point, R.I., July 23-30; Capt. William H. Waldron, 29th Inf., Camp Dawson, W. Va., July 27-Aug. 3; 1st Lieut. Francis C. Endicott, 5th Inf., Sea Girt, N.J., July 29-Aug. 5; Capt. George P. Baltzell, 5th Inf., Culpeper, Va., July 30-Aug. 12. (July 13, E. Div.)

The following named officers are assigned to duty as inspectors and instructors at the camps of instruction of the Militia of Pennsylvania, July 22-29, 1911, and will proceed at the proper time to the places indicated:

Mt. Gretna, Lebanon County.

(1st Brigade Headquarters.)

Capt. Hugh D. Wise, 9th Inf.: 2d Infantry.

Capt. Hubert L. Wigmore, C.E.: Co. B, Engrs.

Lieut. Col. William Stephenson, M.O.: Sanitary Troops.

Indiana, Indiana County.

(2d Brigade Headquarters.)

Capt. Joseph K. Partello, 5th Inf.: 10th Infantry.

First Lieut. Vincent M. Elmore, 5th Inf.: 14th Infantry.

First Lieut. Francis C. Endicott, 5th Inf.: 16th Infantry.

First Lieut. Townsend Whelen, 29th Inf.: 18th Infantry.

Capt. George A. Wicorek, C.A.C.: Signal Corps Company.

Second Lieut. Edwin St. J. Greble, 3d F.A.: Battery B, F.A.

Major Louis T. Hess, M.O.: Sanitary Troops.

Selingsgrove, Snyder County.

(3d Brigade Headquarters.)

Capt. Arthur L. Conger, 29th Inf.: 9th Infantry.

Capt. Claude H. Miller, 24th Inf.: 12th Infantry.

First Lieut. Charles R. Mayo, 10th Cav.: 13th Infantry.

Capt. Curtis W. Otwell, C.E.: Co. A, Engrs.

First Lieut. Arthur H. Carter, 5th F.A.: Battery C, F.A.

Capt. Allie W. Williams, M.O.: Sanitary Troops. (July 12, E. Div.)

The following officers are assigned to duty as inspectors and instructors of the organizations of the Militia of Massachusetts set opposite their names, at Essex and Middlesex counties, July 23-30, 1911:

Capt. John McE. Palmer, Gen. Staff: Headquarters, 1st Brigade.

Capt. Romulus F. Walton, U.S.A., retired: 2d Infantry.

Capt. Ezekiel J. Williams, 5th Inf.: 1st and 2d Corps Cadets (Provisional Regiment).

Capt. Edgar A. Fry, Inf.: 8th Infantry.

Capt. Oliver L. Spaulding, Jr., 5th F.A.: Batteries A and C, and Headquarters, 1st Battalion, Field Art.

Capt. Samuel R. Gleaves, Cav., and 1st Lieut. Ronald E. Fisher, Cav.: Troops B and C, 1st Squadron Cavalry.

Major Robert U. Patterson, M.O.: The Hospital Corps.

Capt. Charles D. Rhodes, Gen. Staff: Headquarters, 2d Brigade.

Capt. Campbell King, 1st Inf.: 9th Infantry.

Capt. Clement A. Trott, 5th Inf.: 5th Infantry.

First Lieut. John B. Barnes, 5th Inf.: 8th Infantry.

Capt. Lewis S. Morey, Cav., and Capt. Harry N. Cootes, 13th Cav.: Troops A and D, and Headquarters, 1st Squadron Cavalry.

Capt. John W. Kilbreth, Jr., 6th F.A.: Battery B, 1st Battalion, Field Art.

Major Cosam J. Bartlett, M.O.: The Hospital Corps.

First Lieut. William R. Standiford, 5th Inf.: The Signal Corps. (July 11, E. Div.)

Each of the following officers will proceed, at the proper times to the camps of the Organized Militia specified after his name, for duty as inspector and instructor of Militia:

Capt. Andrew J. Dougherty, 30th Inf.: Camp Glenn, near Morehead City, N.C., July 10-17, 3d Regiment Infantry; July 20-27, 2d Regiment Infantry; Aug. 3-10, 1911, 1st Regiment Infantry.

Capt. William M. Fassett, 13th Inf.: near Vicksburg, Miss., July 18-27, 8d Regiment Infantry.

Capt. Americus Mitchell, 5th Inf.: St. Simons Island, Ga., July 15-22, 5th Regiment Infantry, near Savannah, Ga.; July 22-29, 1911, 4th Battalion of Infantry.

First Lieut. E. W. Warner McCabe, 8th Cav.: near Savannah, Ga., July 22-29, 1911, 2d Squadron, Cavalry, and Troop A, unattached, Cavalry.

First Lieut. Fay W. Brabson, 23d Inf.: Waverly, Tenn., July 9-16, Field Staff and Band and 2d Battalion, 1st Inf.; July 16-23, 3d Battalion, 1st Inf.; U.S. Rifle Range, Ringgold, Ga., July 23-30, 1911, Field Staff and Band and 1st Battalion, 3d Inf. (July 11, E. Div.)

The following officers are assigned to duty as inspectors and instructors at the camps of instruction of the Militia indicated:

Sea Girt, N.J., Aug. 5-12, 1911, Majors Evan M. Johnson, Jr., 6th Inf., and Joseph H. Ford, M.O. Augusta, Me., Aug. 7-16, 1911, 1st Lieut. Edwin Butcher, 7th Inf., and 1st Lieut. H. H. Crystal, 5th Inf.; 15th Infantry.

W. Reno, M.O. Taylor's Crossings, near Glenn Allen, Va., Aug. 12-19, 1911, Capt. Oliver L. Spaulding, Jr., 5th Field Art.; Capt. Lucius L. Hopwood, M.O. Frederick, Md., Aug. 18-27, 1911, Major Marcus D. Cronin, 18th Inf.; Capt. Edgar A. Fry, Inf.; 1st Lieut. Charles R. Mayo, 10th Cav., and 1st Lieut. Ronald E. Fisher, Cav.; Capt. James B. Allison, 7th Inf., and 1st Lieut. James M. Churchill, Inf.; 1st Lieut. Arthur E. Ahrens, Inf.; Capt. John W. Kilbreth, Jr., 6th Field Art.; Capt. Mack K. Cunningham, S.C.; Major Charles E. Reynolds, M.O. Near Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., Sept. 17-26, 1911, 1st Lieut. John B. Barnes, 5th Inf.; Major James S. Wilson, M.O. (July 18, E. Div.)

The following officers are detailed as instructors at the camp of instruction, Militia, of District of Columbia, to be held at Fort Myer, Va., Aug. 18-17, 1911: Major Marcus D. Cronin, 18th Inf.; Capt. Edgar A. Fry, Inf.; John W. Kilbreth, Jr., 6th Field Art.; Mack K. Cunningham, S.C., and James B. Allison, 7th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Charles R. Mayo, 10th Cav.; Roland E. Fisher, Cav.; Arthur E. Ahrens, Inf.; James M. Churchill, Inf., and Allan M. Pope, 10th Cav. (July 15, E. Div.)

The following officers are assigned to duty as inspectors and instructors of the Militia of New York during the encampment at Pine Camp, Jefferson county, N.Y., Aug. 5-13, 1911, viz.:

Capt. George E. Thorne, 24th Inf., aid.

Capt. Claude H. Miller, 24th Inf., and 1st Lieut. Allan M. Pope, 10th Cav.

Capt. Joseph K. Partello, 5th Inf., and 1st Lieut. Ronald E. Fisher, Cav.

First Lieut. Robert S. Knox, 24th Inf., and 1st Lieut. James M. Churchill, Inf.

Capt. Hugh D. Wise, 9th Inf., and Capt. Laurence Angel, P.R. Regt. of Inf.

Capt. Edgar A. Fry, Inf., and 1st Lieut. Vincent M. Elmore, 5th Inf.

Lieut. Col. Walter D. McCaw, M.O.

Major Charles R. Reynolds, M.O. (July 17, E. Div.)

TRANSFERS.

The following transfers are ordered, to take effect this date: First Lieut. Goss L. Stryker from 4th Cavalry to 13th Cavalry; 1st Lieut. Alexander M. Milton from 13th Cavalry to 4th Cavalry. Each of the officers named will be assigned to a troop by his regimental commander and will join troop to which assigned. (July 14, War D.)

SCHOOL OF MUSKETRY.

The following officers having been selected for a course of instruction at the School of Musketry for the term beginning July 15, 1911, will proceed at the proper time to the Presidio of Monterey: From Vancouver Barracks, Wash., 1st Lieut. Elliot Caxiare, 1st Inf.; 2d Lieut. Seth W. Scofield, 1st Inf. From Fort Lawton, Wash., 2d Lieut. Charles M. Everett, 25th Inf. From Fort George Wright, Wash., 2d Lieut. Oswald H. Saunders, 25th Inf. From Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., 2d Lieut. Delos C. Emmons, 30th Inf. From Presidio of Monterey, Cal., 2d Lieut. Bloxham Ward, 30th Inf.; James A. McGrath, 8th Inf.; Whitman E. Conolly, 8th Inf. From Fort William Henry Harrison, Mont., 1st Lieut. Harry W. Gregg, 14th Inf. From Fort Missoula, Mont., 1st Lieut. John G. Macomb, 14th Inf. (July 7, W. Div.)

SCHOOL OF FIRE.

The following officers are detailed as student officers at the School of Fire for Field Artillery, Fort Sill, Okla., and will report on Sept. 15, 1911, for purpose of taking course of instruction from that date to Dec. 15, 1911: Capt. William S. Guignard, 2d Field Art.; Henry W. Butler, 2d Field Art.; Brooke Payne, 3d Field Art.; Augustine McIntyre, 3d Field Art.; Thomas W. Holliday, 3d Field Art.; William McK. Lambdin, 4th Field Art.; George M. Brooke, 4th Field Art.; Albert S. Fuger, 4th Field Art.; George M. Apple, 5th Field Art.; Roger G. Mason, 5th Field Art.; John B. W. Corey, 5th Field Art.; Arthur E. Cassels, 6th Field Art.; William S. Browning, 6th Field Art.; Joseph F. Barnes, 6th Field Art. (July 19, War D.)

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS.

The following troops, 3d Cavalry, will stand relieved from duty at their present stations and from duty on the Mexican border and will return to their regular station at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, by rail, enlisting at the following points in Texas: Troop C at Brownsville, Troop E at Marathon, Troop G at Fort Hancock, Troop H at Marfa, Troop L at Sam Fordyce.

The following troops of the 3d Cavalry and Co. K, 23d Inf., will similarly stand relieved and will proceed by marching to stations as follows: Troop A from Eagle Pass, Troop B from Del Rio, Troop K from Miners to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, and Co. K, 23d Inf., to Fort Clark, Texas. Troop B will stand relieved from duty at Fort McIntosh, Texas, upon completion of target practice and will then proceed to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, by marching.

Troop E, 3d Cav., now at Valentine, Texas, will take station, by marching, at Marfa, Texas, with the following substitutions:

Presidio: one officer, one medical officer, one Hospital Corps man and approximately fifteen troopers, relieving Troop H, 3d Cavalry.

Valentine: one Hospital Corps man and approximately fifteen troopers.

Troop F, 4th Cav., will continue its station at Double Wind Mills, Texas, with the following substitutions:

Torininga Post office: one officer, one medical officer, one Hospital Corps man and approximately fifteen troopers, relieving Troop E, 3d Cav.

Marathon: one Hospital Corps man and approximately fifteen troopers. (June 30, D.T.)

PROPOSED TRANSPORT SAILINGS.

Transport.	Leave	From San Francisco, Cal.				at	Lay days
		Honolulu	Guam	Manila	Manila		
Buford	June 23	5	13	20	27	July 3	12
Sheridan	July 1	5	13	20	27	Aug. 1	14
Sheridan	July 1	5	13	20	27	Aug. 1	14
Logan	Sept. 5	5	13	20	27	Oct. 2	13
Sheridan	Oct. 5	5	13	20	27	Nov. 1	12
Logan	Nov. 5	5	13	20	27	Dec. 3	14
Thomas	Dec. 5	5	13	20	27	Jan. 1, '12	14

From Manila, P.I.:

Transport.	
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For particulars, address M. DOWD, Principal, 1326 Girard St.

Major George O. Squier, Signal Corps, U.S.A., who was in charge of the signal department of the Texas Maneuver Division, returned to Washington from San Antonio, Texas, enthusiastic over the possibilities of the wireless telegraph in time of war. The experiments of the Signal Corps in the South were eminently successful. In all the tests the commander of the Maneuver Division was enabled to keep in close touch with every man under him through the wireless. It also was of invaluable assistance in patrolling the border during the Mexican revolution.

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ARBITRATION WILL NOT PREVENT WAR.

While one may note with much satisfaction the new treaties between the United States and Japan, and Great Britain and Japan, one does not need to go as far as does the New York Evening Post, when it says, in referring to these treaties, that "in the future politics of the Far East diplomacy will now have to make all its calculations on the axiom that among the three Powers, Great Britain, the United States and Japan, or between any two of them, armed conflict is out of the question." The relations of nations have not yet been reduced to the science of mathematics, in which axioms may be laid down. It is safe to say that no two nations can ever be as tightly bound by the obligations in the nature of arbitral decisions as were the Northern and Southern states of America in 1860, and yet these very states furnished one of the greatest wars in history. It is just such language as that of the Post that makes arbitration dangerous to the peace of the world. Lulled into security by this extravagant promise of peace, nations may lay aside their military preparations. Then suddenly national passion is excited, war follows, and instead of its being brought to a quick, decisive issue, as in the case of Germany and Austria, France and Russia, and Japan and Russia, it drags along perhaps for years. The long-drawn-out character of the Boer war was attributable in no small degree to the deaf ear that was turned by the War Office to the reports of that military expert who long before the war pointed out to the London authorities the weaknesses of the British forces in South Africa.

It has been maintained by some Civil War historians, notably Charles Francis Adams, of Boston, that the Confederacy was really starved into collapse by the blockade of the Southern ports, and the consequent inability of the Confederates to dispose of cotton and purchase supplies. Rear Admiral French E. Chadwick, U.S.N., in writing in the Review of Reviews pictorial history of the Civil War, on page 90, Vol. 1, says: "The Southern army finally melted away and gave up the fight because it had arrived at the limit of human endurance through the suffering which came of the absolute want brought by the blockade." Months were spent by the Union Government in obtaining a navy that could make a blockade effective. With every Southern port closed tight in 1861 the Confederates would soon have been in dire straits. While it has been argued that a strong army in 1860 would not have availed the Government much, as it would have broken up in 1861, and part of it would have afforded a nucleus for the Confederate army, a powerful Federal navy would have remained intact and at the call of the Government.

The supposition that a strong Regular Army at the beginning of the war would have melted away by desertion, and that the deserters would have strengthened the South, does not accord with what we have always understood to be a fact, namely, that not a single enlisted man of the Regular Army deserted to the South when war came on. If the Lincoln Government had had such a trained army as we have to-day, small as it is, it could have sent such a force of Regulars to the first battle, that of Bull Run, that the Confederacy would have been smashed to pieces, for it would not have been in the power of human nature for the raw, untrained men of the Southern army at Manassas to stand against twenty, or even fifteen, thousand Regulars. It was the handful of Regulars—only a few hundreds—that saved Washington from capture after Bull Run.

But if there had been behind Lincoln such a Regular Army as we have to-day there would have been no Confederacy, for the Southern leaders had well estimated the chances of their raw volunteers against the raw volunteers of the North. With twenty thousand Regular troops at Washington, the Confederacy would have been beaten before it started, and such men as Jefferson Davis, Robert Toombs and Alexander Stephens were not such fools as to enter a game in which all the cards were against them at the start. They would have known perfectly well that the volunteers which Johnston, Beauregard and Lee required months to whip into a fighting army, like McClellan with his Northern Volunteers, could not have stood against such a trained force as the Government should have had, and would have had but for the stupid and blind prejudice against a standing Army that was created, fostered and intensified by the Sumner brand of New England peace faddists, who could read no portents in the sky, and who took counsel, not of human nature and its weaknesses, but of their own high and impracticable ideals.

It was the mistaken idea in the North, encouraged largely by such men as Sumner, that we had entered an area of peace, that armaments were unnecessary,

that military preparedness had no part in the "true grandeur of nations," that was a large factor in keeping down our Navy and Army to insignificant dimensions, and thus leaving the Federal authorities virtually powerless at the opening of the Civil War, and giving to the Confederacy early successes and an opportunity to build up a fighting machine that greatly prolonged the strife. Similarly such dreams as those of the Post are opposed to the interests of real peace.

LESSONS FROM MANEUVER DIVISION.

Advices from Brigadier General Carter were received at the War Department on July 19, to the effect that the movement for the reduction of the Maneuver Division issued July 6 had been completed, with the exception of the return of the battalion of the 3d Field Artillery to Fort Myer. This will be ordered to Fort Myer as soon as it has completed its annual target practice. Just at present it is impossible to predict when the remainder of the troops will be withdrawn from Texas and the border. The affairs of Mexico are still in an unsettled condition, and until absolute peace is restored in the republic the President is not disposed to relieve any of the troops. The movement to concentrate the 6th Cavalry at Fort Huachuca was interrupted on July 17 by trouble at Cananea, Mexico. According to rumors which reached Washington, the Mexican federal troops at Cananea refused to give up their arms because they had not been paid off by the government. The American residents became alarmed and appealed to the State Department for protection. In responding to this appeal President Taft directed that Troops E, F, G and H of the 6th Cavalry, under the command of Capt. Delphay T. E. Casteel, which were marching from Nogales, Ariz., be returned to their former station and held in readiness to render assistance to the American residents. The troops were overtaken at Patagonia and held there until July 18, when peace was restored at Cananea, after which they were ordered to proceed to Fort Huachuca. It is just such incidents that convince the President that the troops should not all be withdrawn from Texas and the border. Almost daily reports have been received at the State Department of trouble in Mexico, which indicates a state of unrest that may develop into another insurrection.

A report upon the operations of the Signal Corps at the Maneuver Division, which has been made to Major General Carter and the War Department, will prove to be a document of absorbing interest when it is made public. Never in the history of the country has the Signal Corps had such an opportunity to give its devices and its new system such a severe service test. The result it is said, has been gratifying to the signal officers in the highest degree, and has given them an opportunity for a further increase of the efficiency of the corps. The use which the Signal Corps made during the Maneuver Division of wireless telegraphy, aeroplanes and telegraphy attracted the attention of the foreign military attachés with the Army, who, it is said, are compiling elaborate reports on the possibilities of the development of Signal Corps for actual warfare. During the maneuvers the three aeroplanes not only did scout work and carried messages, but took part in the grand reviews of the division. They sailed past Major General Carter and dipped in order to give the officers on the aeroplanes an opportunity to give the proper salute. Wireless telegraphy was used to convey the morning report from all of the troops, not only in the division, but along the border to the commanding general. In all the Cavalry movements wireless telegraphy was used extensively and kept the different units in constant communication with each other. Field telegraphy was used in the movement, and maneuvers of Infantry and mixed commands. In working out a number of problems the commanding officer sent all of his orders by field telegraphy.

Another thing the Signal Corps is engaged upon is the problem of regulations for aeroplanes. Tentative regulations, formulated at the Maneuver Division, have been forwarded to College Park, where they may be completed. Later, a circular order will be issued outlining these regulations. In the formulation of the regulations for aeroplanes the general scheme of Field Artillery Regulations is being followed and modified to suit the conditions under which aeroplanes must be operated. The first thing in order will be the examination of the aeroplane by the mechanic, who will report to the aviator. The aviator, in turn, will report to the instructor or commanding officer that he is ready to fly as the battery officer reports that they are ready to fire. The regulations will not only give the aeroplanes a military status, but it is thought will greatly minimize the dangers of accident.

The large congregations that some Army chaplains have been able to draw from the enlisted men of the Maneuver Division at San Antonio should afford a valuable lesson to civilian ministers everywhere. We wondered somewhat at the reports of these successful gatherings till we read the other day in the San Antonio Light the announcement of one of Chaplain John T. Axton's Sunday night meetings, that of June 25. After describing the singers who would take part and the fine treat that might be expected from the sacred concert by the band of the 18th U.S. Infantry, the announcement said: "There will be no long prayers, no dry sermons, no collection." Now, here was a trio of exemptions, thought we, which, if carried into every church in the land, might bring about such a revival of religion as the country has not yet seen. Which of the three was

the most potent in drawing the men to Chaplain Axton's meetings we cannot say, and perhaps some will insist that, after all, it was the eloquence of the speaker; but many tired pewholders throughout the country would doubtless rejoice if the three noes were operative in their communion. It is Chaplain Axton, by the way, who is credited with the remark that Christianity in the Army has to be of the beef variety. Chaplain Axton has a forcible, direct way of expressing himself. What he meant by "beef variety" was that Christianity, or religion generally, had to have something more than doctrine and dogma; that, in other words, it had to be practical.

Agreement of the conferees on the Urgent Deficiency bill includes the Senate amendments providing \$5,000 for the completion of a chapel building at Fort Sam Houston and \$150,000 to complete the construction of an Army supply depot at Fort Mason, Cal. Congress in 1907 authorized contracts up to \$1,500,000 for the construction of the supply depot, and all but \$150,000 of the amount has heretofore been appropriated. The work is expected to be completed about Sept. 1 of this year. In regard to the \$5,000 appropriation, agreed to by the conferees, for the Fort Sam Houston chapel, Mr. Fitzgerald explained: "There is an item which proposes to permit the application of \$5,000 of an appropriation of \$10,000 made for the Fort Sam Houston chapel. An enthusiastic clergyman offered to raise \$50,000 for the purpose of building a chapel at Fort Sam Houston, Texas. After he had obtained about \$40,000 it was found that it was impossible for him to raise the balance of the amount. Congress at its last session appropriated \$10,000 in the Army Appropriation bill to complete this chapel. Prior to July 1, the beginning of the present fiscal year, certain indebtedness had been incurred in connection with the work, which it was intended that this appropriation should cover, to the amount of \$5,000. The Comptroller of the Treasury has held that while the Department can expend the \$10,000 this year to complete the chapel, it cannot apply any of that appropriation to the indebtedness which was incurred prior to July 1, and which it was intended that this appropriation should be available for. It does not increase the appropriation at all, but it makes a part of the appropriation of \$10,000 available for work done prior to July 1, and of course the remainder of the appropriation will be available for work done after July 1."

We regret to see that the embers of the strife between the Northern and Southern states of 1861-5 are being stirred up in Congress. The men responsible for this are those who have brought the subject of the Civil War under unpleasant discussion by presenting a bill to appropriate \$50,000 out of the Federal Treasury toward the cost of a monument to be built at Vicksburg in honor of the Confederate naval forces that took part in the operations on the Mississippi during the Civil War. As the New York Sun very properly says: "Such a monument, if it is to be built, should be built by private contributions. No talk of good feeling or ill feeling, no amount of lachrymose or of bellipotent eloquence, can alter the fact that the Federal Government should not pay for memorials to the men who fought to break it up and get away from it. We believe that the Confederate soldiers and sailors have a finer sense of the fitness of things. The valor, the endurance, the noble patience of Confederate fighting men were and are beyond praise. Alive or dead, let them and their memories continue to stand far and honorably apart from the crush and wallow about the Federal trough." In a speech on this bill, July 18, Senator Dixon, who is a native of South Carolina, said: "It is a little difficult for me personally to express my real feeling regarding a matter of this kind. I am a Southerner born, Mr. President. My mother's people served in the Confederate Army, while my father's kinsmen, some of them, served in the Army for the Preservation of the Union. I think, without a feeling of egotism, that I can therefore look on the period of the Civil War with as broad and catholic a spirit as any patriotic American citizen can do. I do not believe the time has yet come for this Government to do these things officially. In a private capacity, in the capacity of a Southern state, in the capacity of an organization of Confederate veterans, I think they are eminently proper. I think the men of the North, with perfect consistency, would gladly contribute their personal funds for the erection of this monument; but I do not believe at this time the Government should enter on this plan, which is merely the entering wedge. A monument at Vicksburg to the Confederate Navy is merely a prelude to a hundred other appropriations for a hundred other battlefields."

The Navy Department is working on plans for a combined attack of submarines, torpedoboat destroyers and aeroplanes upon the fleet at the next target practice. To assist in carrying out this plan the Montgomery has been turned over by the Chief of Ordnance to Rear Admiral Osterhaus, commander-in-chief of the fleet. It is admitted that serious difficulties must be overcome to carry out this plan. In order to produce anything like battle conditions it will be necessary for the torpedo destroyers to tow targets, at which the battleships must fire, at a speed beyond anything yet attempted. With great difficulty targets have been towed at a speed of ten and twelve miles per hour, while destroyers in a battle would

make from twenty to twenty-five miles per hour. On this account it would be almost impossible to show what destroyers would do in a battle. Then no satisfactory plan has been devised by which submarines can show without actual danger to the ships or themselves what they could do under battle conditions. The problem of scoring in a mimic battle between submarines and battleships is a very complicated one, and it is extremely doubtful whether it can be solved to the satisfaction of the commanding officers of the ships. The overhead attack is a more simple problem. As has been previously stated here aeroplane types have been purchased by the Navy Department for this purpose, and the fleet will be called upon to defend itself against aeroplanes whether any attempt is made to work out the other plans or not. In the last practice aeroplane types were attacked with service rifles, but in the next practice larger guns will be used. Instructions have been issued to the commanders of the ships to build gun carriages for overhead target practice.

As soon as the report of the Assistant District Attorney on the title for the remount station land in Virginia is approved by the Attorney General the War Department will start to work on the plant. All but the formalities attending the transfer of title have been arranged for the purchase of about 5,500 acres of land at Front Royal, Warren county, Va. Although this has been an extremely dry year most of the pastures of the land are reported in good condition. In the opinion of the officers of the Quartermaster's Department, the Virginia remount station will be one of the best maintained by the Government, as the land appears to be especially adapted for the purpose. The entire 5,500 acres will be surrounded this year by a substantial fence, which the highest jumpers will not be able to clear. The first building to be erected will be one for the veterinary outfit. This, it is expected, will be completed during the summer. Already 225 horses, ranging from three to seven years, are on the land, and it is expected that facilities will be provided for the maintenance of 1,000 horses.

The idea of attempting to improve the existing docks at the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y., known as Drydocks 2 and 3, has practically been abandoned by the Navy Department. The plan has been proposed to obtain at the next session of Congress appropriations to enable the Department to increase the length of these docks, but reports from the yard indicate that this would be of little or no value. What is desired is a new dock, if it is possible to find the location for one. It appears that Drydock 3 will not take any ships larger than the Connecticut. The dock is entirely too narrow at the entrance and in the body for any ship of the Dreadnought class. Even the Michigan is too large for it. It is a timber dock and not in the best of condition, and it is doubtful if it will ever be increased in length in its present form. Drydock 2, the rebuilt concrete dock, is even more useless. It is so narrow that it will take practically nothing larger than ships of the Ohio class.

When the Atlantic Fleet goes South next spring for maneuvers, it is probable that its entire personnel may be vaccinated against typhoid fever. The experience with the marines at Guantanamo has convinced the Navy Medical Corps of the efficiency of typhoid vaccination. The health reports of the marine brigade, which was stationed at Guantanamo during the Mexican troubles, showed a satisfactory condition of the enlisted men. During most of the time not over one per cent. of the brigade was on the sick list, and there was a total absence of typhoid fever. The Medical Corps has also under consideration plans for the vaccination against typhoid fever of all recruits to the Navy and Marine Corps. Just at present the Navy has a typhoid problem on its hands at the Norfolk Receiving Station, where, it is reported, that forty-four men have been stricken with the disease. To prevent a further spread of typhoid, the men stationed at Norfolk are being vaccinated.

Surg. Gen. C. F. Stokes, U.S.N., has begun an investigation into the reports of disability incurred by members of the engineer force of warships, especially during speed and endurance tests, when there is an unusual strain upon the men in the engine and fire rooms. The subject of heat exhaustion is one to which the naval surgeons have been giving much attention, and effort has been made to ascertain its causes. The excessive percentage of disability among men of the engineer force on board ships undergoing special test indicates the trouble which will arise in maintaining speed in time of war. Surgeon General Stokes has, therefore, recommended that a special inquiry be made concerning the causes of this disability.

Orders have been issued for the change of stations of three colonels in the Marine Corps. Col. L. W. T. Waller, commandant of the Marine Corps barracks at Norfolk, will relieve Col. Randolph Dickens at Mare Island, who, in turn, relieves Col. Lincoln Karman, commander of the Philippines Brigade. The new commanding officer for the Norfolk Barracks has not yet been selected. The change in the stations of these officers came as a surprise to the corps. It was generally assumed that Colonel Waller was permanently stationed at Norfolk, where he had been about nine years. Although Colonel Dickens was due for foreign service, it seems to have never occurred to anyone excepting the commandant that he should relieve Colonel Karman.

NAVY WAR GAME.

An extensive war game, the general scheme of which was the defense of Narragansett Bay and the eastern entrance to Long Island Sound by the Atlantic Torpedo Fleet and some other vessels against the simulated attack of the Battleship Fleet, began on the night of July 18, to continue forty-eight hours. The war game was arranged largely for the benefit of the Naval Militia on the Atlantic coast, who were present in the vessels of the Navy loaned their states, and were also embarked on battleships, where the Naval Militiamen drilled with the regular crews.

It was not alone for the benefit of Naval Militiamen, however, that the war game was arranged, but for officers and men of the Navy as well, and an important problem of defense was worked out.

The Naval Militiamen participating in the maneuvers were from New York, Massachusetts, Maine, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, Maryland, South Carolina, Pennsylvania and the District of Columbia. The Naval Militia vessels present were the *Machias*, manned by the Connecticut Militiamen; the *Tonopah* and *Vixen*, from New Jersey; the *Isla de Cuba*, from Maryland; the *Rodgers* and *Aileen*, from Rhode Island, and the *Chicago*, from Massachusetts. The service pennant of Capt. A. H. Davis, U.S.N., commander of the Atlantic Coast Naval Militia, was flown from the cruiser *Chicago*.

The Naval Militiamen were assigned to battleships as follows, in addition to the regular crews aboard: The *Washington*, 98 Militiamen from Maine on board; the *Michigan*, 110 Rhode Islanders; the *Connecticut*, 130 Connecticut men, The *Missouri*, Mississippi, Ohio, Minnesota and New Jersey, with 556 New York state sailors; the *Virginia*, 108 men from the District of Columbia; the *Idaho*, 97 Pennsylvanians, and the *Nebraska*, 108 from South Carolina.

The enemy, officially designated as the "Blue Fleet," was in command of Rear Admiral Hugo Osterhaus, U.S.N., commander-in-chief of the Atlantic Fleet. The defenders were the "Red Fleet," under command of Comdr. E. E. Eberle, U.S.N. The land defenses did not participate.

The "Blue" or attacking fleet in the war game was composed of the following: The battleships *Connecticut* (flagship), *Delaware*, *Michigan*, *Louisiana*, *Kansas*, *South Carolina*, *New Hampshire*, *Minnesota*, *Idaho*, *Vermont*, *Mississippi*, *Nebraska*, *Rhode Island*, *Virginia*, *Ohio*, *Maine*, *Washington* and *Missouri*; the scout cruisers *Salem* and *Chester*; the supply ship *Celtic*; the *Culgoa*, the *Lebanon*, the *Panther*, the *Patapsco*, the *Patuxent*, the hospital ship *Solace* and the converted yacht *Yankton*.

The defending or "Red" fleet was made up of the cruisers *Dixie* (flagship) and *Castine*; the torpedo craft *Smith*, *Flusser*, *Lamson*, *Preston*, *Reid*, *Bagley*, *Manly*, *Dalley*, *Stringham*, *Owen*, *McKee*, *Morris*, *Stiletto*, *Talbot*, *Roe*, *Drayton*, *Paulding*, *Perry*, *Perkins* and *Sterrett*; and the submarines *Cuttlefish*, *Tarantula*, *Viper*, *Grayling*, *Bonita*, *Narwhal*, *Salmon*, *Snapper*, *Tarpon*, *Octopus* and *Stingray*, and Naval Militia vessels.

In point of actual fighting strength, of course, the Blue fleet surpassed the Red, but each of the Naval Militia vessels in the Red fleet, whether large or small, was classed as a battleship during the game.

Preliminary drills were held by the Militiamen in the various duties aboard ship, including searchlight drill, signaling, etc., and also squadron maneuvers. The attacking or Blue fleet mobilized at Provincetown, Mass., and the defending or Red fleet in Gardiner's Bay. Assistant Secretary of the Navy Beekman Winthrop was with the Red fleet, making his headquarters on the *Chicago*.

The first day's operations were splendidly fought out, so well, in fact, that both sides claim a victory. The attacking fleet assert that it forced its way through the entrance to the Sound, despite the efforts of the Red fleet to prevent it. The Blue fleet, it is claimed, established a theoretical base on Block Island, after the Red fleet had failed to keep it under fire for ten minutes. The Connecticut, it is reported, had to be dropped out of the attacking fleet at Block Island through the cracking of a crank shaft. Commander Eberle, of the Red fleet, is confident that he successfully resisted the attack of the invaders.

The following despatches relative to the first phase of the operations were sent to the Navy Department by the commanders of the respective fleets:

Atlantic Fleet, U.S.S. Connecticut.
July 19, 1911.

Secretary Navy, Washington, D.C.

First phase of combined operations of fleet, destroyers, submarines and Naval Militia very successful. Complete Battleship Fleet successfully forced line from No Man's Land to Block Island, passing in close to leave defending force concentrated on Martha's Vineyard, but succeeded in reaching Block Island in time to keep rear vessel of column under fire at range inside 8,000 yards for eight and one-half minutes. Destroyers during night approached, but did not succeed in finding and attacking fleet. Submarines were very successful in their rising to surface undiscovered with 500 yards of battleship at anchorage to eastward of Block Island. Work of Naval Militia organization on board ships of the fleet and in defending forces was very considerable. Weather conditions very favorable.

OSTERHAUS, Commander-in-Chief.

Atlantic Torpedo Fleet, U.S.S. Dixie.
July 20, 1911.

Secretary Navy, Washington, D.C.

Red scouts first sighted Blue scouts sixty miles south-southeast of Block Island before dark July 18. Blue scouts attempted to break our scouting line, but our relief scouts kept line intact. At 4 a.m. July 19 Red scouts located Blue battleships about forty miles south-southeast of Block Island, and kept us fully informed of movements of Blue battleships until we signaled them at 7:27 a.m. and engaged them with Red's main fleet at 7:52 a.m. off Block Island. Submarines attacked Blues at same time, and Red's thirteen destroyers threw over floating mines ahead of the Blue fleet, and then assembled north of Block Island under cover of land for an attack in case Blues attempted to enter Long Island Sound or if Blues anchored in exposed position. The submarines held northern and southern passages, and ran in for attack as soon as the Blue battleships took exposed anchorage east of Block Island. Every vessel in Red's entire force was kept informed of Blue's movements by wireless by wireless cipher code, and Blues

failed to break it up. At 4 a.m. a Blue armored cruiser was torpedoed by a submarine on outer submarine line, and at 4:47 a.m. Red's main fleet sunk a Blue scout cruiser, this being the Blue's scout to sight Red's main force. Exercises were highly satisfactory, and details of plans were executed with energy and intelligence by vessels of Red's fleet, and co-operation of scouting units was excellent. Naval Militia vessels did splendidly when steaming in formation, and all of us have had valuable experience. All vessels of Red's fleet are proceeding to sea to resist any further attack to-night by the Blue fleet.

EBERLE.

A correspondent of the New York Herald on board the U.S.S. Washington, in giving an account of the first stage of the game, says:

"At eight o'clock on the night of July 18 the Washington, which was detached from the rest of the fleet, was darkened. Officers were not even allowed to smoke on the deck, as it was feared the flash of a match might betray their position to the defenders. The gun crews slept at their posts and the searchlights were manned and assigned areas of search in case action should be begun. Paymrs. G. P. Auld, U.S.N., and L. M. Josephthal, N.Y. Naval Militia, and Surgs. J. H. Iden and A. H. Allen, U.S.N., were assigned to searchlights, while all the line officers, Regular and Militia, were in charge of guns.

"Lights were sighted about nine o'clock, and, fearing passenger steamers might be near, the lanterns on the fighting tops and the main mast head were lighted. In a few moments the lights which had been sighted disappeared, and as it was thought to be a ruse to discover our position lights aboard the Washington were extinguished and the course changed.

"Just before daylight a submarine came to the surface to attack the Washington, but she was sighted while 1,200 yards away and theoretically destroyed. All searchlights and 6-inch guns were trained on her.

"At daybreak July 19 the Salem, fifteen miles east of the Washington, sighted the Red fleet in force near Gay Head. The Salem reported the enemy's position to Rear Admiral Hugo Osterhaus on board the Connecticut, and a general attack was ordered by wireless. Steaming into total blackness at seventeen knots, the Washington forged ahead of the fleet and took up a position at the extreme eastern end of the attacking line, while the ten battleships of the fleet steamed at full speed for the eastern coast of Block Island. The Washington kept the flagship Connecticut informed of the enemy's position.

"The Red fleet apparently expected an attack from the point where the Salem was sighted and hovered about Gay Head, while the entire Blue fleet forced an entrance to the Sound, keeping close to the east shore of Block Island. The Blue fleet, steaming in line, forced the defending torpedoboats and destroyers westward. A base for operations has been established at Block Island, and further operations against the Sound are expected on the night of July 19."

GENERAL CHAFFEE'S WORK FOR LOS ANGELES

A full-page article highly appreciative of the executive ability of Lieut. Gen. Adna R. Chaffee, U.S.A., retired, as shown in his work for the construction of the great aqueduct for Los Angeles, Cal., appears in the Los Angeles Herald of Sunday, July 16. It is from the pen of Florence Bosard Laurence, and is accompanied by an excellent full-length portrait of General Chaffee. General Chaffee, the article notes, is doing a big work, saving money for the taxpayers and making rapid progress. It says, in part:

"General Chaffee retired from active military service when he reached the required age, but that country to whose progress and safety he has devoted his entire life was still too dear to him to allow a cessation of endeavor for its weal. He promptly took his place at that post where civilian duty demanded his presence. The power for organization, the mastery ability to handle men, was an endowment which no age limit nor man-made rule could take from him, and these qualifications he has made over to the service of the city of Los Angeles.

"At the time of his retirement he came to California, purchased a home for himself and family and prepared to enjoy here many days of delightful leisure. But when the needs of the great Owens River aqueduct work became pressing, and men in charge sought his advice and counsel, General Chaffee's splendid preparation for a position of importance in the management of this big undertaking became at once apparent, and he was eventually persuaded to accept the position he now holds. As a member of the board of public works he is in direct control of all aqueduct construction work done through the expenditure of bond moneys, and is the member upon whom immediate responsibility for this work rests. General Chaffee was appointed to this position by Mayor Harper in 1909. He also acts as chairman of an advisory committee, which, without actual legal authority, discusses every plan proposed and renders an opinion upon its advisability before it is finally approved or rejected by the board of public works."

Outlining General Chaffee's military career, his rise from private to lieutenant general, and his brevets for bravery and gallant conduct, the article continues:

"It is to such a man as this that the officials of Los Angeles were glad to turn in their doubt and distress over affairs of the aqueduct. In his hands men felt that the work would be directed with energy, and they felt, too, an assurance against that ill-usage of public moneys which might so easily occur with such enormous expenditure. With \$28,000,000 to be expended in creating the finest water supply and the most complete electric power establishment ever installed by a city, it was most important that the guiding hand on the helm be one which would not waver through indecision of purpose or doubt as to method. With the acceptance of this charge by the General, the chaotic condition of things began to take form, and now work is progressing smoothly and rapidly.

"The Army discipline still obtains in the office where this tried veteran of many wars presides, and it shows that there is no relaxation either of the spirit or the ideals which many years' service in the Army have implanted in his breast. The General does not like to talk. His life has been one of action, not of words, and he declared himself unable to talk about the aqueduct. He would not speak about the saving already accomplished, but it is said that out of the outlay already made, with the work on the great ditch more than sixty per cent. completed, more than \$900,000 has been saved on the lowest of the contractors' bids. 'How many men

are there at work there now?' was asked, and General Chaffee announced 3,200 men and 1,192 mules and horses, with nine donkeys which we would like to sell. He is sure the aqueduct will be completed in January of 1913.

"The military spirit is manifesting itself even in the second generation of the Chaffee family, for one son and two daughters of the General and his wife are closely identified with the Service."

TEXAS MANEUVER DIVISION.

The 15th U.S. Infantry left the maneuver camp July 11 for its station at Fort Douglas, Utah, with the band playing "Auld Lang Syne" as the command marched past the headquarters at Fort Sam Houston. The regiment left over the International and Great Northern, going via Milano and the Santa Fé.

Companies I, K and M, Battalion of Engineers, went away to Fort Leavenworth late July 12. Company D, of the Signal Corps, left earlier in the day for Leavenworth. Scenes enacted during the time the 15th Infantry was departing the day before were repeated as the Signal Corps men and the Engineers got away. All the troops that are leaving get a good send-off.

The 1st Battalion of the 18th Infantry got away July 13 for Whipple Barracks, Ariz. The 2d Battalion, bound for Fort D. A. Russell, left during the night. The 3d Battalion, also bound for Fort Russell, would have gone out but for the wreck that delayed the arrival of the equipment. The last battalion of the 18th entrained July 14, via the Missouri and Texas Railroad, for Fort Russell.

Troop A, 3d Cavalry. Captain Van Way, marched from temporary camp twenty-eight miles west of San Antonio July 13, arriving at Fort Sam Houston at 9:45 o'clock. Men and horses, beyond the dust that covered them, showed no signs of the discomforts of the long "hike" from Eagle Pass.

A provisional regiment of Infantry, recruited to full war strength, left on a practice march to Leon Springs July 14. The regiment was under command of Col. John T. Van Orsdale, 17th Inf. Only eleven wagons for the transportation of the baggage, forage and provisions for the men and animals of this regiment were taken. The War Department wants to learn just how little impedimenta a fighting regiment can get along with in the field. The regiment will remain away from San Antonio till July 21. Colonel Van Orsdale is assisted by more than fifty officers.

The following is a list of officers of the 17th Infantry temporarily assigned to the units mentioned: 2d Battalion, 1st Lieutenant Butler, battalion adjutant; 1st Battalion, 2d Lieutenant Byrd, battalion Q.M. and commissary; Company A, 1st Lieutenant Holliday; Company B, Captain McKain and 2d Lieutenant Hester; Company C, Captain Charles; Company D, 2d Lieutenant Burdette.

The 11th U.S. Infantry left the maneuver camp at San Antonio July 15 for its station at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo. The regimental band played "The Girl I Left Behind Me" and all the officers and men left behind were out to wave farewells.

MASSACHUSETTS MANEUVERS.

Under the direct supervision of Adjutant Gen. Gardner W. Pearson, the state of Massachusetts has completed arrangements for maneuvers to be held in the northwestern part of the state from July 23 to July 30, inclusive. It promises to be the most extensive military operation of the kind ever held in the United States in which only National Guard troops participate. The entire Massachusetts force, consisting of six regiments of Infantry, three batteries of Field Artillery, four troops of Cavalry, one field hospital, one ambulance company and Signal Corps, has been organized into two provisional brigades, one blue and the other red, commanded, respectively, by Brigadier Generals Clark and Pugh, of the Massachusetts National Guard. General Pugh's force will concentrate July 23 near Salem, and General Clark's force about thirty-five miles away, near Lowell. The maneuver will be continued throughout the period, and will probably extend over pretty much all of the northwestern portion of Massachusetts between Boston and Merrimack River. The only details of the program thus far known are as follows:

A state of war exists between the United States and a foreign power. During May the invader landed a strong force to the south of Boston and advanced against and captured that city. Since that time the bulk of this force has been transferred to the present principal theater of war in the vicinity of New York city, where the main contending armies are now confronting each other. The principal fleet of the U.S. Navy is blockaded in Hampton Roads, but a weak fleet of cruisers, based on Portland, Me., is still free to go and come on the New England coast.

It is commonly known, in addition to the above, that General Pugh's command constitutes that part of the invading force which has remained in Boston, and that General Clark's force is made up of the detachments of U.S. troops which have been in central Massachusetts and along the Merrimack River observing General Pugh in Boston.

Although the special situations for the two opposing forces are not generally known, still it can be definitely stated that they are of such nature as will bring about, in due course of time, a conflict between these forces.

In order that the officers of all rank, as well as the enlisted personnel, may receive the maximum amount of instruction pertaining to their grades, a scheme has been devised whereby during the early part of the maneuver, when the contending forces are separated by great distances, a number of minor tactical problems of company against company, battalion against battalion, regiment against regiment, will be solved. Similar problems will be arranged for the Cavalry, and, in addition, it will receive bountiful instructions in reconnaissance work.

The Field Artillery will not join the Infantry until the fourth or fifth day of the maneuver. It is not needed with the main maneuvering forces before that time, and this arrangement gives it an opportunity to take its regular instruction course in target practice and in field exercises at the Ipswich target range.

His Excellency the Governor of Massachusetts will be present in the field throughout the maneuver as chief umpire. The assistant umpires at his headquarters are Capt. Matthew E. Hanna, of the General Staff, and

Lieut. George C. Marshall, jr., of the Infantry. The other umpires, all from the Regular Army, are as follows:

Blue Brigade—Senior umpire, Capt. John McA. Palmer, Gen. Staff. Umpires: Capt. Romulus F. Walton, U.S.A., retired, 2d Infantry; Ezekiel J. Williams, 5th Inf., Provisional Regiment; Edgar A. Fry, Inf., 6th Infantry; Oliver L. Spaulding, jr., 5th Field Art., headquarters and Battery A, 1st Battalion, Field Artillery; Russell P. Reeder, C.A.C., Battery C, 1st Battalion, Field Artillery; Samuel R. Gleaves, Cav., Troop B, 1st Squadron, Cavalry; 1st Lieut. Ronald E. Fisher, Cav., Troop C, 1st Squadron, Cavalry; Major Robert U. Patterson, Med. Corps, Hospital Corps.

Red Brigade—Senior umpire, Capt. Charles D. Rhodes, Gen. Staff. Umpires: Capt. Campbell King, 1st Inf., 9th Infantry; Capt. Clement A. Trott, 5th Inf., 5th Infantry; 1st Lieut. John B. Barnes, 5th Inf., 8th Infantry; Capt. Harry N. Cootes, 13th Cav., headquarters and Troop A, 1st Squadron, Cavalry; Lewis S. Morey, Cav., Troop D, 1st Squadron, Cavalry; John W. Kilbreth, jr., 6th Field Art., Battery B, 1st Battalion, Field Artillery; Cosam J. Bartlett, Med. Corps, Hospital Corps.

First Lieut. William R. Standiford, 5th Inf., will act as umpire for the Signal Corps in both brigades.

THE REBELLION IN HAYTI.

Haitian revolutionists, according to press advices from Port-au-Prince, on July 19 had occupied St. Marc. The cruiser Antoine Simon left the Port on July 19 for St. Marc and Gonaives, which were in possession of the rebels. The cruiser intended to bombard these towns, but on the calls of the American Minister the diplomatic corps at Port-au-Prince met and decided to protest against the bombardment of those unfortified towns. President Simon arrived at the capital on July 19 on the German steamer Syria, accompanied by a large force of troops, which had been with him for several weeks at Fort Liberté. Comdr. D. E. Dismukes, commanding the U.S.S. Petrel, reported from Cape Haytien to the Navy Department that all the department of the north, except Cape Haytien and Fort Liberté, was controlled by the revolutionists. The Petrel sailed for Gonaives July 19 because of that city's precarious condition. The U.S.S. Peoria on the same day was ordered by the Department to proceed from San Juan, P.R., to Cape Haytien. The itinerary of the U.S.S. Des Moines was direct from Boston to Port-au-Prince.

American Minister Furniss at Port-au-Prince, Hayti, regards the situation as acute. The revolutionists have captured Hinchu, Maissade and Gonaives. The rebellion previously had been largely confined to the northern part of the republic.

On July 20 press despatches from Cape Haytien reported that the rebels had entered that city and that there was fighting in the streets and great disorder. Slight resistance was offered by the police and officials loyal to the Simon régime, and the revolutionists took possession of the public buildings. The U.S. gunboat Petrel had left some hours before it became known that there was danger of the city falling into the hands of the revolutionists. But for the presence of the steam yacht American, which is owned by Evans R. Dick, of New York. Americans and other foreign residents of the place would have been in great danger of injury at the hands of the revolutionists. The yacht kept her searchlight playing on a house where a number of Americans placed their wives for safety, and many American women were taken aboard the yacht. Mr. Dick announced that he would use the rapid-fire guns on his yacht in defense of the refugees if it became necessary pending the arrival of an American warship.

On the afternoon of July 20 President Taft directed that the fastest formidable warship in the Service be despatched at once to Port-au-Prince. Accordingly, the scout cruiser Chester was selected, and she was ordered to sail from Gardiner's Bay for Hayti. The gunboat Petrel was off Gonaives, but later despatches report her returned to Port-au-Prince on July 20. The tug Peoria was to leave San Juan on the morning of July 21 for Hayti. The Des Moines was already under orders to sail for the West Indies, and at 10 a.m. on July 20 left Boston for Hayti.

The Chester is in command of Comdr. Benton C. Decker. Comdr. J. W. Oman commands the Des Moines. Both vessels are ordered to Port-au-Prince, but this destination may be altered en route by wireless if necessary. The Peoria, which is in command of Bttn. M. Wilkinson, was ordered to Hayti from San Juan on July 19, but a despatch to the Navy Department from the commandant of the San Juan station said that the vessel was undergoing necessary repairs and could not leave before July 21.

11TH CAVALRY WINS AT POLO.

Outplaying the 9th U.S. Cavalry at every point, the 11th Cavalry team at Fort Sam Houston on July 6 won the finals of the tourney and the St. Anthony Hotel cups. Taking the lead in the third period, the 11th never was overtaken, and won, 3 1-2 to 1 3-4. The result upset most of the predictions that went the rounds in advance. The 9th played below the form it showed in the semi-finals, while the 11th played its best game of the series. The 11th showed better team play and did far better hitting. The 9th bunched badly and lost several excellent chances to score through uncertain hitting.

Swift, for the 11th, and Irwin, for the 9th, probably were the stars, although others put up good individual work. Swift was especially strong in his hitting and his attack was brilliant and forceful. Irwin played a sturdy number four and was invaluable in defense for his side, despite the weight of attack that he was forced to sustain repeatedly when others of his team could not get up in time.

Within two minutes of the call of play the 11th scored the game's first goal. The 9th fought back gamely and was threatening the other side's goal at the call of time for the first period. The 9th tied the score in the second period, but after that it was all for the 11th, which scored four goals and lost one-half for safeties. The 9th lost one-quarter the same way. Following its goal in the second period, the 9th did not score again until the last. At that time the play had slowed down materially, due to the fact that the horses were tired.

The 11th used good generalship, both in attack and defense. In the latter moments this team invariably drove toward the boundary boards after the most approved fashion. This saved that side at least two goals.

Its men were as a rule better placed for the attack also. The game's start was delayed until 5 o'clock by the removal of rocks from the field, which was very dusty and far from its best condition. This was due to the lack of sufficient water, as there were no facilities for sprinkling.

By this victory the 11th Cavalry wins the five St. Anthony Hotel cups, the large one for the regiment and a small one for each of the team's players. They were suitably presented after the game. The Velle cup, held by the 3d Field Artillery for challenge, remains with that regiment for the present. Only one of this team's original lineup, Captain McIntyre, now is able to play. For this reason the 9th Cavalry withdrew its challenge for the trophy.

Following is the lineup of the teams for the game of July 6:

11th Cavalry.	9th Cavalry.
Lieutenant Swift.....No. 1.....	Lieutenant Holderness
Captain White.....No. 2.....	Lieutenant Engel
Lieutenant Mills.....No. 3.....	Lieutenant Winfree
Lieutenant Harris.....No. 4.....	Lieutenant Irwin

Referee, Drury; periods, eight of six minutes each, with three minutes' intermission, except between the fourth and fifth periods, when there was ten minutes' rest.

TORPEDO PENNANT COMPETITION.

In the report on the competition for the torpedo pennant, made public by Lieut. Comdr. Leigh C. Palmer, director of target practice, the Dale was first in two of the contests and the Perry in the other. The Dale won the first place in the competition with guns and torpedoes and was first with torpedoes alone. The Perry led in the contest with guns alone. The subjoined is the standing of the ships:

Guns and torpedoes—1, Dale; 2, Stewart; 3, Barry; 4, Rowan; 5, Bainbridge; 6, Drayton; 7, Reid; 8, Roe; 9, Lawrence; 10, Preble; 11, Perry; 12, Truxtun; 13, Lamson; 14, Preston; 15, McCall; 16, Goldsborough; 17, Terry; 18, Paulding; 19, Paul Jones; 20, Davis; 21, Hopkins; 22, Flusser; 23, Smith.

Guns alone—1, Perry; 2, Rowan; 3, Bainbridge; 4, Stewart; 5, Paul Jones; 6, Barry; 7, Lamson; 8, McCall; 9, Dale; 10, Preston; 11, Goldsborough; 12, Paulding; 13, Davis; 14, Drayton; 15, Roe; 16, Reid; 17, Hopkins; 18, Lawrence; 19, Terry; 20, Preble; 21, Flusser; 22, Smith and Truxtun.

Torpedoes alone—1, Dale; 2, Drayton; 3, Reid and Stewart; 5, Barry and Roe; 7, Lawrence; 8, Bainbridge, Preble and Rowan; 11, Fox; 12, Truxtun; 13, Goldsborough, Lamson and Preston; 16, Perry and McCall; 18, Paulding; 19, Davis, Flusser, Hopkins, Paul Jones and Smith.

WAR DEPARTMENT DECISIONS.

It has been held by the War Department that an enlisted man cannot be made responsible for the mistakes of the commanding officer in issuing him an honorable discharge. The question came up in connection with recruit Gusty, who, although he had time to make up when he was mustered out the first time, received an honorable discharge. When he re-enlisted the Judge Advocate General took the position that he could not be held accountable for the mistake of the commanding officer who issued his honorable discharge.

A soldier in order to receive the benefits of the 103d Article of War must make the plea of the statute of limitation, according to a ruling of the Judge Advocate General. This article provides that a deserter who has not left the country cannot be tried for desertion two years after the expiration of his term of enlistment. A case came before the Department in which the soldier pleaded guilty to desertion and was convicted two years after his term of enlistment had expired. Instead of pleading guilty the soldier should have pleaded the statute of limitation in order to come under the operation of the 103d Article of War.

The War Department has under consideration a plan for the use of pack mules in carrying ammunition to the firing line, so as to fill the gap between the points to which ammunition wagons can be sent with safety and the firing line. If this is found to be possible mule ammunition trains will be an important addition to the equipment to the Army during actual hostilities.

DECISIONS OF THE COMPTROLLER.

The application of Brig. Gen. Henry B. Freeman, U.S.A., for a rehearing is denied by the Comptroller on the ground that his account was settled in accordance with the then existing law and its interpretation, and it is not now alleged that there was any mistake of fact or error in calculation.

Lieut. Comdr. Edwin T. Pollock, U.S.N., was furnished public quarters at the Naval Academy, and not being entitled to commutation of quarters at Annapolis, it is held that he is not entitled to it while on temporary duty with the midshipmen's practice cruise.

Pay Dir. John A. Mudd, U.S.N., was allowed \$252.72, mileage paid to Paymaster's Clerk James M. Fuller, U.S.N. This amount is now charged back, it having been held that paymasters' clerks are not entitled to mileage for travel pay after the time allowed the paymaster for the settlement of his account.

In reply to a question raised by Surgeon General C. F. Stokes, U.S.A., as to his proper pay, the Comptroller says: "The difficulty arises in determining what is the 'highest' shore duty pay of a rear admiral of the lower nine within the meaning of the Act of May 13, 1908. Formerly there were three separate and distinct rates of pay for each grade, sea pay, leave or waiting orders pay, and shore duty pay. Under the Act of May 13, 1908 (35 Stat., 127, 128), in lieu of the three there is only the one rate of pay for each grade, with increases for certain purposes, the pay of the grade of rear admiral of the lower nine being \$6,000 per annum, with a ten per cent. increase thereon for service on sea duty or on shore duty beyond the continental limits of the United States. No express mention is made in the act of any increase for shore duty in the United States and therefore the grade pay alone remains the pay for that duty, or 'shore duty pay' within the commonly accepted meaning of the term. The pay of a chief of bureau or below the grade of rear admiral of the lower nine prior to the Act of June 24, 1910, being the pay of the grade of rear admiral of the lower nine, \$6,000 per annum, commonly known as 'shore duty pay,' and corresponding to the pay of a brigadier general

of the Army and chief of a staff department of the Army, this pay must be the pay of chiefs of bureaus of or below the grade of rear admiral of the lower nine under the Act of June 24, 1910, if their pay is to continue unchanged and to be identical with that of similar officials of the Army. While no meaning can thereby be attached to the word 'highest,' yet the intent of Congress should not be defeated for the purpose of conferring upon it a meaning. It is understood that at the time Surgeon General Stokes was appointed Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery he held the grade of lieutenant commander. His pay as chief of bureau is the grade or shore duty pay of a rear admiral of the lower nine, \$6,000 per annum, without the increase for service on sea duty allowed to the commandant at Mare Island and the Superintendent of the Academy." In reaching this conclusion the Comptroller considers the Acts of Sept. 28, 1850; March 3, 1863; March 3, 1899; March 13, 1908; May 13, 1908; June 24, 1910; the debates in Congress on the Naval Appropriation bill of 1911, previous decisions of the Comptroller and decisions of the courts.

WORK ON THE WRECK OF THE MAINE.

The work of pumping out the cofferdam about the sunken U.S.S. Maine at Havana, Cuba, was resumed July 18, and the water was reduced to the level of eighteen feet. The mud inside the structure of the berth deck was found so hard that it may resist hydraulics, and make it necessary to dig it out with shovels and rakes. The skeletons of four bodies were found on the upper deck on July 19 beneath a sort of superstructure formed over the engines by the explosion which wrecked the vessel. The skeletons were badly dismembered and the bones crushed in many places, indicating that the victims had been thrown from somewhere in the fore-castle aft with a mass of steel frames. The bones of two of the bodies were burned through. The skeletons were placed in individual coffins and the places where they were found carefully noted, as every effort is being made to facilitate a possible identification. The water on July 19 was at the fifteen foot level, but the mud has been raised by dumping in a quantity of stone, and there are only about five feet more of water to be pumped out before the unwatering of the wreck is completed. The contractors are still dumping stone inside the cofferdam, which at the stern and bow is now piled against the steel of the hull. The cofferdam is now said to be standing about nine-tenths of the maximum pressure required. One more skeleton was found July 20 underneath the wreckage of the conning tower. It was badly crushed and the bones were blackened, which the undertaker says was caused by intense heat.

A despatch to the New York Times, dated July 18, says:

"Although the water now is only two feet lower than in previous pumping operations, the revelations with regard to the shattered condition of the hull have been vastly enlarged, owing to the lateral outspreading of the distorted frames and plating, especially in the forward section, where the principal force of the explosion was expended. The structure of the bow as far aft as Frame 18 has been exposed, permitting of an inspection of that part of the vessel.

"The double bottom is greatly elevated above its normal position, apparently giving confirmatory evidence of a tremendous exterior explosion. To this view, however, the Engineers in charge decline to commit themselves, merely admitting the identification of the parts of the bottom of the ship.

"In the confused mass of wreckage of the bow is to be seen a curved piece of steel. This is believed to be what Ensira Powelson identified before the Supreme Court of Inquiry as part of the flat keel of the Maine. Naval Constructor Ferguson, in charge of the examination of the wreck, declines to say whether he can fully confirm Powelson's identification, but says that adjacent plates and beams are unquestionably from the vicinity of the keel.

"The wardroom and officers' quarters on the starboard side are exposed, but owing to a considerable list the mud is level with the ceiling, precluding at the present time the possibility of exploration. The present intention is not to attempt to remove the trifling quantity of water within the cofferdam, but to make preparations to erect foundations for cranes and derricks, with which to extract the heaviest parts of the wreckage, after which a means for removing the mud will be decided upon. The necessity for extensive excavations may consume several months.

"Among the developments as a result of the pumping to-day was the exposure of a section of the armor belt abreast the midship superstructure. This is about level with the surface of the water, in normal position, but separated from the forward portion of the belt, which doubtless was blown out. Explorations of the gallery to-day resulted in the discovery of two pots half full of beans and other articles for kitchen use, some of which at first were believed to be human bones. The hope of the discovery of the skeletons of many of the crew is diminishing on account of the unexpectedly complete demolition of the berth deck."

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

Acting Secretary of the Navy Winthrop on July 20 made the following award of contracts for vessels provided in the Naval Appropriation Act of March 4, 1911: 1, Two colliers, Nos. 9 and 10, to the Newport News Shipbuilding and Drydock Company, for the sum of \$995,000 each; 2, to the Maryland Steel Company for colliers Nos. 11 and 12, for the sum of \$952,550 each; 3, to the New York Shipbuilding Company, Camden, N.J., for two seagoing tugs, Nos. 12 and 13, for the sum of \$194,000 each.

The collier Hannibal is to be transformed into a survey boat, to take the place of the Hist, which has recently been stricken from the Navy list. A survey of the Hannibal has been ordered, and after the estimates have been sent to the Department she will be sent to the Portsmouth Navy Yard, where the work of transforming her will be done.

A survey of the floating drydock at the Pensacola Naval Station has been ordered by the Navy Department to determine whether it should be given a general overhauling. It is one of the oldest floating drydocks in the navy yards, and doubts are entertained as to whether it is advisable to spend much money in repairing it. The dock was purchased from the Spanish government

in 1902 and towed from Havana to Pensacola. Previous to coming into the possession of this Government it had been used at Havana for six years. The dock was built in England and towed to Havana by the Spanish government.

The U.S.S. Tacoma was placed in reserve at the navy yard, New York, N.Y., July 12, 1911.

The U.S.S. Mayrant was placed in commission at the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa., July 12, 1911.

The U.S.S. New Jersey was placed in full commission at the navy yard, Boston, Mass., on July 15, 1911.

The U.S.S. Hist has been ordered placed out of commission at the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H., as soon as practicable.

The U.S.S. battleship Florida, now nearing completion at the New York Navy Yard, will, it is expected, be ready for commission in September next. Capt. Harry S. Knapp, recently relieved as commander of the Tennessee, will command the new warship.

Arthur Parks, a seaman, serving his first enlistment on board the U.S.S. Mayflower, was drowned in the Potomac July 16. Parks was in a small boat with a sail, which a squall overturned.

Samuel Kimborman, a marine at the navy yard barracks, Groton, Conn., killed himself with a Service rifle while off duty on July 15.

William Tolson, a mess attendant on the U.S. cruiser Des Moines, committed suicide on that ship on July 14 or 15, hiding himself away in the lower hold to do the act. He cut his throat and also shot himself so as to make sure of death. The sailor had been in difficulty on the ship recently and was confined in the brig.

The trial of Pay Clerk James V. Fuller, retired, alleged to be implicated in the pay office scandal aboard the receiving ship Independence, at Mare Island, Cal., was concluded July 12. Fuller took the stand and stated that he was aware of the shortage in the pay office and, in company with Pay Clerk Roland W. Thompson, had had a talk with Paymr. Arthur M. Pippin, in charge, regarding the matter, informing the latter that such irregularities should cease and that Paymaster Pippin must make the money good; that the latter promised to do so, stating that he was then negotiating for the sale of New York state property for this purpose, and that he, Fuller, supposing that Paymaster Pippin would make the money good, believed that the best interests of the Service would be attained in preventing a scandal by reporting the matter and by allowing Pippin time for this purpose. The irregularities in keeping the books of the office, stated Fuller, were due to his two months' illness at his home in Vallejo last year, and his ill health, which necessitated his retirement for physical disability in the early months of this year. He made a sweeping denial of the sworn statements of Pay Yeoman Henry Heilpein relative to the alleged proposition of Fuller to make money by delivering short allowances of clothing to recruits; denied that he had ever received a cent by such transactions, and also denied profiting or helping anyone else to profit by the sale of non-regulation articles in the canteen.

AVIATION IN THE NAVY.

In outlining the immediate future of aviation in the U.S. Navy, Capt. W. Irving Chambers, U.S.N., writing in the Scientific American, says he expects the early inauguration of a systematic course of instruction in aviation, entirely under the auspices of the Navy, at naval aerodromes which will be situated so as to be accessible to naval vessels. He regards the development of the naval aeroplanes, or hydroplanes, as marking an important epoch in aerial navigation. There is now, and always will be, sufficient talent in the Navy to build its own aeroplanes, as well as to operate them, but as it is a well known policy of the Department to encourage private industries in the development of war material Captain Chambers sees no good reason why the Navy should now attempt to build its own aerial machines. This policy, he hopes, will not prevent the Navy from making its own laboratory experiments, conducting its own investigation of the problems of aerial navigation, architecture and engineering, establishing a sound system of standard policy tests for workmanship, and eventually embodying in its standard machines the best points of all makes specially suited for naval purposes. Captain Chambers believes that the principal problem in future flight is the improvement of the motive power, and he holds that there should be some recognized and authoritative government testing or comparing station for motors and propellers. Suitable facilities for this work already exist in the Navy. The motors and propellers for naval aeroplanes will doubtless be thoroughly tested and compared both in the shop and during flight at the engineering experiment station at Annapolis and at the aerodrome nearby. The government model plant at the navy yard, Washington, is already well equipped for prosecuting scientific research. A certain amount of conservatism in the naval branch of aviation he considers imperative. As machines are quickly made, it seems to be wise for the Navy to proceed slowly, until the machines are better adapted to the special needs of the Navy, or at least until we have a sufficient number of aviators trained to use them under service conditions. Conservatism prevails in European naval circles also. France has only one naval aeroplane and two naval aviators, England has two naval officers under instruction, and Italy is about to develop a naval plane. The readiness of one school of aviators to co-operate with the U.S. Navy led to a series of progressive experiments here that have resulted in the production of an almost perfect naval aeroplane.

While aeronauts and aviators have been discussing the merits and demerits of various systems of marking places with signals, the French War Department has begun the construction of a map designed especially for use in aerial navigation. The need of such a map was felt during the maneuvers in Picardy, when military aviators had to rely on the compass and the regular ordnance maps. The compass is of little utility except in long flights, and even then the lateral drift of the vessel makes it almost impossible for the pilot to keep his bearings. The ordnance maps are accurate, but have too much detail. What the unclerical sky pilot wants is a few conspicuous points of reference rather than a mass of inconsequential detail. The German General Staff had already issued some aeronautical maps, but they were drawn on a scale of 1 to 300,000, which the French authorities deemed too small, so they adopted the scale of 1 to 200,000, which allows a territory of from fifty to eighty miles to be included in a map measuring 16 by 26 inches. The first map is already printed, and the Scientific American says that it

resembles a sort of conventionalized photograph rather than an ordinary topographic map. The highways, which appear to the aviator as long white ribbons as he flies over them, are represented by strips of fine white paper, bordered by black lines. The general color tint of the map simulates that of the ground. Cities, towns and villages are not indicated by the usual little circles, but by red hatchings of the exact shapes and relative sizes of the communities. Water is indicated by blue, and fortifications by polygonal scarlet contours. Elevations and depressions of the ground are represented by shading in bistre and numbers indicating altitudes. In the German maps the elevation of the ground is shown by the ground tint of each part of the map. Two beacons have been installed at Spandau, near Berlin, for the guidance of night fliers.

MARINE CORPS LAURELS AT PEKING.

Marine Detachment, American Legation.

Peking, China, June 19, 1911.

The U.S. Marine Detachment stationed at Peking have added additional laurels to their string of victories taken from their international competitors by the winning by 1st Lieut. Alexander M. Watson, U.S.M.C., on duty with this detachment as acting assistant paymaster and quartermaster, of the three prizes offered in an international tennis match, held under the auspices of the Peking Club. Lieutenant Watson won the gentlemen's open handicap singles (about forty entries), silver tray; gentlemen's championship open singles (about forty entries), silver cup; gentlemen's doubles (about fifteen pairs), a gold pencil.

This gives the detachment three championships in a year. In order taken they were: The championship banner in the international track meet; the taking of first, second and third prizes in the shoot for the championship of North China; and the tennis championship, besides numerous first, second and third prizes taken at French and British meets.

THE NAVY.

George von L. Meyer, Secretary of the Navy.
Beekman Winthrop, Assistant Secretary of the Navy.
Major Gen. William P. Biddle, Commandant, U.S.M.C.

LATE MOVEMENTS OF NAVAL VESSELS.

The following are movements of ships of the Navy later than those of the same vessels given in our complete Navy Table on another page:

Cheyenne, arrived at Seattle, Wash., July 18.
Bainbridge, Barry, Dale and Decatur, sailed from Manila, P.I., July 18, for Shanghai, China.
Buffalo, sailed from Kiska, Alaska, July 18, for Nome, Alaska.
Nanshan, sailed from Siakwan, China, for Hankow, China, Glacier, arrived at San Francisco July 18.
July 18.
Abaranda, arrived at Nagasaki, Japan, July 19.
Whipple, Hopkins, Hull, Truxtun, Paul Jones, Perry, Preble, Stewart, Goldsborough and Rowan, arrived at Seattle, Wash., July 19.
Patapsco, arrived at Provincetown, Mass., July 19.
Ajax, arrived at Hampton Roads, Va., July 19.
Cyclops, arrived Norfolk Navy Yard July 19.
Petrel, sailed from Cape Haitien for Gonaives, Haiti, July 19.
Paducah, sailed from Cape Gracias-a-Dios, Nicaragua, for Key West, Fla., July 19.
Perkins, arrived at Newport, R.I., July 19.
Des Moines, sailed from Boston, Mass., July 20, for Port au Prince, Haiti.
Reid, Smith, Lamson, Preston, Flusser, Paulding, Drayton, McCall, Roe, Terry, Burrows, Monaghan, Dixie, Castine, Grayling, Bonita, Narwhal, Salmon, Stingray, Snapper and Tarpon, arrived at Newport, R.I., July 20.
Chester, arrived at Bradford, R.I., July 20.
Salem, sailed from Gardner's Bay July 20 for Hampton Roads, Va.
The following are movements of vessels of the Navy, later than those given of the same vessels in the complete table published elsewhere in this issue:
Navajo, arrived at Honolulu July 20.
Monaghan and Dolphin, arrived Boston July 20.
Petrel, arrived Port au Prince July 20.
Marietta, sailed from Cristobal for Port Limon July 20.
Brutus, sailed from Hampton Roads for Boston July 20.
Isla de Cuba, sailed from Newport for Baltimore July 20.
Salem, arrived Boston July 21.
Chester, sailed from Bradford for Cape Haitien July 21.

NAVY NOMINATIONS.

Nominations received by the Senate July 17, 1911.

Promotions in the Navy.

Lieut. Ulysses S. Macy to be a lieutenant commander Nov. 7, 1910, to fill a vacancy.
Lieut. Paul B. Dungan to be a lieutenant commander March 4, 1911, to fill vacancy.
Lieut. (J.G.) Laurence N. McNair to be a lieutenant Jan. 14, 1911, to fill vacancy.
The following ensigns to be lieutenants (J.G.) Feb. 13, 1911, upon completion of three years' service as ensigns: Henry M. Jensen, Frank J. Fletcher and Robert W. Cabanias.
Salem, John C. Leonard to be a captain July 1, 1911, to fill vacancy.
Ensign Joe R. Morrison to be a lieutenant (J.G.) Feb. 13, 1911, upon completion of three years' service as ensign.
John C. Parham, of Alabama, to be an assistant surgeon July 7, 1911, to fill vacancy.

Nominations received by the Senate July 19, 1911.

Promotion in the Navy.

Lieut. (J.G.) Henry M. Jensen to be a lieutenant in the Navy from March 4, 1911, to fill a vacancy.

NAVY CONFIRMATIONS.

Nominations confirmed by Senate July 14, 1911.

Promotions in the Navy.

Comdr. Albert L. Key to be a captain.
Comdr. Harry A. Field to be a captain.
Lieut. Comdr. Montgomery M. Taylor to be a commander.
Lieut. Comdr. Milton E. Reed to be a commander.
Lieut. Ralph E. Pope to be a lieutenant commander.
Lieut. Willis G. Mitchell to be a lieutenant commander.
Lieut. (J.G.) Lloyd W. Townsend to be a lieutenant.
Lieut. (J.G.) Grafton A. Beall, jr., to be a lieutenant.
Lieut. (J.G.) William L. Calhoun to be a lieutenant.
Ensign Matthias E. Manly (J.G.) to be a lieutenant.
Paymrs. Edward T. Hoopes and Cecil S. Baker with the rank of lieutenant, to be paymasters.
Naval Constrs. William McEntee, William B. Ferguson, jr., and John A. Spilman, with rank of lieutenant, to be naval constructors.
Asst. Naval Constr. Lew M. Atkins, with rank of lieutenant (J.G.), to be an assistant naval constructor.
The following midshipmen to be ensigns: Eric L. Ellington and Wallace L. Lind.
Passed Asst. Paymr. Chester G. Mayo to be a paymaster.

The nominations for promotion and appointment in the Navy sent to the Senate July 12, 1911, which appeared in our issue of July 15, page 1405, were all confirmed on July 17.

NAVY GAZETTE.

JULY 14.—Comdr. H. C. Kuenzli detached duty as engi-

neer officer, navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H.; to temporary duty navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H.

Lieut. W. H. Toaz detached temporary duty navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.; to duty in charge Navy recruiting station, and Branch Hydrographic Office, Portland, Ore.

Passed Asst. Surg. A. J. Geiger detached duty naval hospital, Mare Island, Cal.; to duty Colorado.

Passed Asst. Surg. A. B. Hayward detached duty Colorado; to duty South Dakota.

Asst. Surg. L. W. McGuire detached duty South Dakota; to duty Navy recruiting station, Portland, Ore.

Paymr. Clerk O. L. Dehler appointed a paymaster's clerk in Navy, duty naval hospital, Las Animas, Colo.

Paymr. Clerk O. S. Goff appointed a paymaster's clerk in Navy, duty navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

Paymr. Clerk B. L. Lankford appointed a paymaster's clerk in Navy, duty accounting office, navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

JULY 15.—Capt. J. R. Edie, retired, detached duty New Hampshire; to home.

Lieut. Comdr. E. T. Constien detached duty command Hist; to temporary duty navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H.

Lieuts. R. E. Ingersoll and T. F. Caldwell detached duty Summer Conference, Naval War College, Newport, R.I.; to duty Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

Lieut. (J.G.) G. A. Beall, jr., detached duty Hist; to temporary duty navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H.

Ensign W. T. Mallin detached duty Hist; to duty Maine.

Btsn. A. M. Smith detached duty Hist; to temporary duty Wabash.

Btsn. N. A. Johnsen to duty naval training station, Newport, R.I.

Chief Mach. B. Smith to duty Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

Paymr. Clerk A. J. Barnum appointed a paymaster's clerk in the Navy, duty accounting office, navy yard, New York, N.Y.

Paymr. Clerk M. C. Kneip appointed a paymaster's clerk in the Navy, duty navy yard, Washington, D.C.

JULY 17.—Lieut. Comdr. C. R. Miller to duty Naval Observatory, Washington, D.C.

Med. Dir. S. H. Dickson transferred to the retired list from July 20, 1911, and detached duty Marine Barracks, Washington, D.C.; to home.

Paymr. Clerk Frank Hunt appointed a paymaster's clerk in the Navy for duty on the New Jersey.

Paymr. Clerk C. V. McCarthy appointed a paymaster's clerk July 7, 1911, to fill vacancy.

JULY 18.—Comdr. L. C. Bertelette detached duty command Philadelphia; to duty command Yorktown.

Comdr. E. A. Anderson detached duty command Yorktown; to home and wait orders.

Lieut. N. E. Nichols to duty connection Utah and duty on board when placed in commission.

P.A. Surg. H. L. Kelley detached duty Yorktown; to duty naval hospital, Mare Island, Cal.

P.A. Surg. C. B. Munger detached duty West Virginia; to duty California.

Asst. Surg. C. B. Camerer detached duty California; to duty Yorktown.

Paymr. Clerk T. J. Mulcahy appointed a paymaster's clerk in the Navy, duty Naval Training Station, Newport, R.I.

JULY 19.—Lieut. Comdr. A. Bronson, jr., detached duty Montana; to home and wait orders.

Lieut. L. Cox detached duty Salem; to home and wait orders.

Lieut. (J.G.) W. B. Decker to duty navigator Salem.

Ensign H. Allen to naval hospital, Washington, D.C., for treatment.

Ensign J. A. Monroe detached duty Wheeling; to duty Ohio.

Ensign M. Collins detached duty Kansas; to duty Salem.

Ensign C. H. Storer detached duty Elcano; to home.

Mdsn. R. S. Fay detached duty Kansas; to duty Wheeling.

Mdsn. R. H. Bennett detached duty Kansas; to duty Salem.

Surg. A. R. Alfred to duty navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

Surg. M. Kennedy to duty Naval Medical School, Washington, D.C.

Surg. S. S. Rodman orders of May 19, 1911, revoked.

P.A. Surg. W. H. Rennie detached duty naval hospital, Boston, Mass.; to duty Tacoma.

Asst. Surg. H. E. Jenkins detached duty Montana; to duty Ohio.

Asst. Surg. G. C. Thomas orders of May 19, 1911, revoked.

Asst. Paymr. H. C. Gwynne detached duty connection fitting out Utah; to temporary duty Vermont under instruction.

Asst. Paymr. P. A. Clarke detached duty Hist, and will wait orders.

Chief Mach. A. A. Gathemann detached duty Des Moines, and will continue treatment naval hospital, Boston, Mass.

Chief Mach. M. M. Schrieber to duty Minnesota.

Chief Mach. J. J. Cotter to duty navy yard, Boston, Mass.

Mach. P. J. Solon detached duty Georgia; to duty Des Moines.

Chief Carp. W. H. Squire when discharged treatment naval hospital, Washington, D.C., to duty navy yard, Philadelphia.

JULY 20.—Lieut. G. P. Brown detached duty New Hampshire; to home and wait orders.

Ensign B. C. Train detached duty West Virginia, to duty Truxtun.

Ensign E. F. Buck detached duty Iris, to duty on Asiatic station.

Ensign G. E. Brandt detached duty Louisiana, to duty on Asiatic station.

Ensign E. M. Woodson detached duty Tennessee, to duty on Asiatic station.

Ensign H. N. Fergus detached duty Idaho, to duty on Asiatic station.

Ensigns C. S. Yost and R. E. Gillmer detached duty Delaware, to duty on Asiatic station.

Ensign J. D. Moore detached duty Maine, to duty on Asiatic station.

Ensign P. J. Peyton detached duty Truxtun, to duty on Asiatic station.

Ensign V. J. Dixon detached duty California, to duty on Asiatic station.

Ensign G. H. Emmerson detached duty Birmingham, to duty on Asiatic station.

Ensign F. Van Valkenburgh detached duty South Carolina, to duty on Asiatic station.

Ensign J. E. Iseman, jr., detached duty Montana, to duty on Asiatic station.

P.A. Surg. L. W. Bishop detached duty Tacoma, to duty on New Jersey.

MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

JULY 13.—Capt. T. M. Clinton, seventeen days' leave.
Capt. R. O. Underwood, twenty days' leave.

JULY 14.—Lieut. Col. T. P. Kane, two months' sick leave.
First Lieut. P. A. Capron and 2d Lieut. C. W. Alger detached Marine Barracks, Mare Island, to Marine Barracks, Philadelphia.

Second Lieut. Wilbur Thing, eighteen days' leave.

JULY 15.—Second Lieut. Archibald Young detached headquarters U.S.M.C., to Marine Officers' School, Port Royal.

JULY 17.—Capt. A. J. O'Leary to Marine Barracks, Mare Island.

Capt. C. T. Westcott, jr., detached Marine Barracks, Mare Island, to Marine Barracks, New York.

First Lieut. J. A. Russell, twenty-one days' leave.

Second Lieut. J. L. Doxey, J. A. Gray and A. M. Jones detached headquarters, U.S.M.C., to Marine Officers' School, Port Royal.

JULY 18.—Col. L. W. T. Waller detached Marine Barracks, Norfolk, Aug. 10, to Marine Barracks, Mare Island, to command.

Col. Randolph Dickens detached Marine Barracks, Mare Island, Aug. 25, to Philippine Islands, to command brigade.

First Lieut. W. F. Bevan to Marine Barracks, Boston.

Second Lieut. A. S. Heffy detached Marine Barracks, Puget Sound, to Marine Barracks, Annapolis.

Second Lieut. H. W. Weitzel detached Marine Barracks, Philadelphia, to Marine Barracks, Puget Sound.

JULY 20.—Major T. C. Treadwell, U.S.M.C., granted two months' leave.

MARINE CORPS ORDERS NO. 20, JULY 7, 1911.
Publishes a list of enlisted men qualified as sharpshooters and marksmen.

MARINE CORPS ORDERS NO. 21, JULY 12, 1911.

1. In furtherance of the provisions of Par. 230 to 239, System of Accountability, U.S. Marine Corps, 1911, governing the allowances and issues of fuel to officers, the issue of fuel

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to officers in excess of their actual needs for the period in which it is to be used is strictly prohibited. Only such quantities of fuel will be issued as are reasonable and actually necessary for the personal or family use of the officer concerned at the time of issue.

2. It is noted from reports and returns received at these headquarters that considerable quantities of obsolete clothing and other property are carried on hand at the various posts of the Marine Corps. In this connection attention is directed to Par. 187, System of Accountability, U. S. Marine Corps, 1911.

W. P. BIDDLE, Major Gen., Commandant.

REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE NOTES.

According to a despatch received at the office of the Captain Commandant, Treasury Department, July 17, the revenue cutter *Itasca* arrived at Marseilles, France, July 15 with all well on board, and will leave in eight days for Naples.

The revenue cutter *Seminole* was detailed to patrol the coast and enforce the regulations at the regatta of the Chesapeake Bay Yacht Club, held July 17-19, at Oxford, Md.

The revenue cutter *Itasca* has been directed, after leaving Marseilles, France, to touch at no Mediterranean port except Gibraltar, and from there she will go to the Azores and then return to the United States.

The revenue cutter *Bear* left Nome, Alaska, for Port Clarence July 18 and will leave Port Clarence for the Arctic on July 25.

The revenue cutter *Pamlico* at 11:30 a.m. July 15 received information that the schooner *Myrtle* had capsized in Pamlico River, near Indian Island, at 1 p.m. The *Pamlico* got underway for Indian Island, arriving at 9:30 p.m. The next morning she rigged a bridge to the schooner masthead and rove an end through a block at the *Pamlico's* masthead down through the snatch block to steady the schooner from capsizing, then hove up on falls and raised her until coming was clearly awash. Nailed boards around coaming to raise same six inches so that it would be above the water, and by means of suction hose to fire pump and seventeen men with water buckets succeeded in emptying her of water by 10:55 a.m. The *Pamlico* then assisted the master of the *Myrtle* to get his gear in shape and returned to Newbern, N.C.

VESSELS OF THE REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

ACUSHNET—1st Lieut. H. D. Hinkley. Woods Hole, Mass.
ALGONQUIN—1st Lieut. Eben Barker. San Juan, P.R.
ANDROSOGGIN—Capt. G. M. Daniels. Portland, Me.
APACHE—Capt. G. C. Carmine. Baltimore, Md.
ARCAT—2d Lieut. G. C. Alexander. Port Townsend, Wash.
BEAR—Capt. J. G. Ballinger. On Arctic cruise.
CALUMET—Master's Mate John Bradley. At New York.
COLFAX—Station ship. Arundel Cove, Md.
DAVEY—Master's Mate H. S. Manson. New Orleans, La.
FORWARD—Capt. A. L. Gamble. At Key West, Fla.
GOLDEN GATE—2d Lieut. of Engrs. W. L. Maxwell. San Francisco.
GRESHAM—Capt. S. B. Winram. Boston, Mass.
GUTHRIE—Master's Mate J. R. Dunn. Baltimore, Md.
HARTLEY—2d Lieut. of Engrs. W. L. Maxwell. San Francisco.
HUDSON—Master's Mate J. A. Bradley. At New York.
ITASCA—Practice cutter. Capt. W. V. E. Jacobs. On practice cruise.
MACULOCK—Capt. B. L. Reed. San Diego, Cal.
MACKINAC—Lieut. P. H. Scott. Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.
MANHATTAN—Master's Mate J. M. Bradley. New York.
MANNING—Capt. K. W. Perry. On Bering Sea cruise.
MOHAWK—Capt. F. S. Van Boskerck. Tompkinsville, N.Y.
MORRILL—Capt. F. J. Kaske. Detroit, Mich.
ONONDAGA—Capt. D. F. A. de Otte. Norfolk, Va.
PAMLICO—Capt. Howard Emery. Newbern, N.C.
RUSH—1st Lieut. B. M. Chiswell. On Bering Sea cruise.
SEMINOLE—1st Lieut. L. C. Covell. Wilmington, N.C.
SENECA—Capt. C. E. Johnston. Tompkinsville, N.Y.
SHOHOMISH—1st Lieut. B. L. Brockway. Naah Bay, Wash.
TANOMA—Capt. W. W. Joyner. On Bering Sea cruise.
THETIS—Capt. C. S. Cochran. On Alaska Sea cruise.
TUSCARORA—Capt. J. C. Cantwell. Milwaukee, Wis.
WINDOM—Capt. J. G. Berry. Galveston, Texas.
WINNISIMMET—Lieut. of Engrs. H. L. Boyd. Boston, Mass.
WINONA—Capt. F. A. Lewis. At Gulfport, Miss.
WISSAHICOK—1st Lieut. of Engrs. H. W. Spear. Philadelphia, Pa.
WOODBURY—1st Lieut. Henry Ulke. Eastport, Me.
YAMACRAW—Capt. H. B. West. Savannah, Ga.

ARMY ORDERS.

(Continued from page 1426.)

DISCHARGE BY PURCHASE.

G.O. 90, JUNE 30, 1911, WAR DEPT.

G.O. 13, W.D., Jan. 25, 1909, is rescinded and the following substituted therefor:

Under the provisions of Sec. 4 of the Act of Congress approved June 16, 1890, the President has prescribed the following rules governing the purchase of discharge from the Army and they are published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

1. In time of peace, except as hereinafter provided, any enlisted man who has completed one year's service as such, and is not undergoing punishment or under charges, may obtain the privilege of purchasing his discharge, subject to the approval of the President, the Secretary of War or a division commander, as prescribed in Par. 3 and 4 of this order. The price of purchase will consist of the travel allowances due on discharge, which will be retained by the United States in all cases, and in addition thereto the following:

After one year's service, \$120; after two years' service, \$100; after three years' service, \$80; after four years' service, \$65; after five years' service, \$50; after six years' service, \$45; after seven years' service, \$30; after eight years' service, \$25; after nine years' service, \$10; after ten years' service, \$5; after eleven years' service, \$0.

In the case of a soldier who, within one year received the bonus of three months' pay for re-enlistment authorized by the Act of Congress approved May 11, 1908, the price of purchase as fixed above will be increased by the amount of said bonus.

A soldier who has once purchased his discharge will not be discharged again by purchase until after the completion of another year's service, and in the event of his being so discharged again the purchase price will be determined by the length of time he has served since he was last discharged by purchase.

Service in the Regular Army only will be considered in determining a soldier's eligibility for discharge by purchase and the amount of the purchase price, and such service is not

required to be continuous; but credit will not be given for any previous enlistment that was not terminated by an honorable discharge, or for any period of time required to be made good under the provisions of Par. 130, 131 and 132, Army Regulations.

Company commanders will enter on the final statements of men who are discharged by purchase a full statement of all previous enlistments terminated by honorable discharge, showing the dates of all such enlistments and discharges.

3. Upon receipt of application for purchase, the soldier will make application to the authority competent to take final action thereon, through military channels, giving his reasons for desiring his discharge. If the applicant is eligible the company commander will forward the application, except as hereinafter prescribed, and will state in full the condition of the accounts of the applicant, giving a complete statement of the soldier's service, with any information that would in the light of this order bear on the granting or withholding of the privilege requested.

If the statement of the soldier's accounts does not show that he has sufficient credit with the United States to cover his indebtedness to the Government, including the price of purchase, the company commander will so notify the soldier and will not forward the application until the amount of deficit has been deposited with him by the soldier.

4. Upon receipt of applications, made as prescribed herein and fulfilling the given conditions, division commanders may, except in the cases specified in Par. 4 of this order, direct the discharges requested, but where there is lacking essential information that may be supplied from records required to be kept at the War Department, or where the division commander for any reason deems it inadvisable to take final action in the case, he will forward the application with his remarks thereon to the Adjutant General of the Army.

5. Applications from the following sources for discharge under this order will be forwarded through military channels to the Adjutant General of the Army:

Enlisted men of the several staff departments.
Enlisted men on recruiting duty.
Unassigned recruits.

6. When a soldier makes application for discharge by purchase on account of dependency of near relatives not covered by Par. 9 of this order and shows in connection therewith that a state of actual destitution exists, that he has to the extent of his opportunities and ability made contributions to the support of such relatives, but that these contributions have proved insufficient to relieve the destitution, the authority to order the discharge may, in his discretion, remit such part of the purchase price of discharge, except travel allowances and the amount of the bonus for re-enlistment that may have been received within a year, as may seem to him proper and necessary by reason of the inability of the soldier to pay the full amount. In this class of cases no advance deposit will be required of the soldier prior to forwarding his application; but upon receipt of the order authorizing his discharge the soldier must deposit with the company commander an amount sufficient to cover his indebtedness to the Government, including the price of purchase as fixed by the authority ordering the discharge.

7. Except under Par. 5 and 9, discharge will not be granted under the provisions of this order to a soldier serving in Alaska or the Philippine Islands, except when his organization is ordered to return to the United States, or, in the case of an enlisted man of a staff department, when he has completed the prescribed tour of foreign service in such staff department since the date of his last arrival in Alaska or the Philippine Islands.

8. Division commanders will carefully scrutinize each application for discharge by way of purchase submitted to them, and will be required to determine whether there is any special reason why the applicant should not be so discharged and whether a satisfactory reason has been offered as a basis for the application.

It is not the policy of the War Department to permit a soldier to purchase his discharge when there is any special reason in his case to the contrary, or when he offers a trifling reason, or no reason at all in support of his application, or if he desires his discharge for the purpose of re-enlisting in some other organization; nor is it the policy of the Department to deprive the privilege of purchasing his discharge under the provisions of this order any soldier in whose case investigation shows that he has reasonable grounds for seeking to purchase his discharge and that there is no unusual reason why he should not be permitted to do so.

9. Discharges by favor as distinguished from purchase are illegal, and will not be granted, except under the conditions set forth in Par. 9 of this order.

10. Section 30 of the Act of Congress approved Feb. 2, 1901, authorizes discharge under the following conditions, viz.: In the event of the enlistment of a soldier in the Army for the period required by law and after the expiration of one year of service, should either of his parents die leaving the other solely dependent upon the soldier for support, such soldier may, upon his own application, be honorably discharged from the service of the United States upon due proof being made of such condition to the Secretary of War. Continuous service extending into a prior enlistment may be counted to make up the one year's service required. Applications for discharge under this paragraph will be forwarded through military channels, with the required proof, to the Adjutant General of the Army.

By order of the Secretary of War:
LEONARD WOOD, Major General, Chief of Staff.

G.O. 91, JUNE 30, 1911, WAR DEPT.

1. By direction of the President, that part of the sentence of a general court-martial which imposed a reduction of ten (10) files in rank in the case of 1st Lieut. Frank T. McNarney, 6th Cav., published in G.O. 73, W.D., April 23, 1909, is remitted.

2. The second section of Par. 1, G.O. 161, W.D., Aug. 15, 1910, is amended to read as follows:

The canvas bags will be issued by quartermasters of recruit depots and the cost price charged to recruits on their clothing money accounts. Upon arrival of a recruit at the station to which he has been assigned, the canvas bag will be turned in to the quartermaster of the post and the recruit will be credited upon his clothing money account with the cost of the bag turned in. Post quartermasters will invoice and transfer to the quartermaster of the nearest recruit depot the bags so turned in, upon receipt of which they will be taken up for reuse.

By order of the Secretary of War:
LEONARD WOOD, Major General, Chief of Staff.

G.O. 92, JULY 1, 1911, WAR DEPARTMENT.

This order publishes a list of names of persons to whom certificates of merit have been awarded since July 1, 1910, with the grounds of the awards. We give below the names of those awarded the certificates and reserve the details of the awards for another week:

Pvt. William Bryan, general service, Inf.
Pvt. Fred Faulkner, 69th Co., C.A.C.
Floyd P. Garrard, Troop H, 2d Cav.
Pvt. Lester Hanson, 4th Co., U.S. Military Prison guard.
(Discharged April 19, 1911.)
Pvt. Andrew J. Harmon, Co. M, 3d Inf.
Pvt. Wilmer H. Hawk, 69th Co., C.A.C. (Discharged May 13, 1911.)
Saddler George P. Hawkins, Troop K, 14th Cav.
Pvt. William M. Molk, U.S.M.A., detachment of field musicians.
Corpl. Claud B. Neidhoff, Troop B, 2d Cav.
Saddler John Orsborn, Troop I, 3d Cav.
Pvt. Charles E. Parks, Troop A, 15th Cav.
Corpl. Chester T. Spencer, Co. K, Signa. Corps.
Pvt. George P. Stokes, Co. I, 21st Inf. (Discharged Dec. 21, 1910.)
Pvt. Thomas H. Styles, Co. I, 21st Inf.
Pvt. 1st Class Fred Todd, Co. K, Signal Corps.
Pvt. Dorpina C. Wigley, 5th Recruit Co.
Cook George W. Wolf, 112th Co., C.A.C.

G.O. 93, JULY 3, 1911, WAR DEPT.

1. Par. I, G.O. 13, W.D., Jan. 16, 1908, as amended by Par. I, G.O. 67, W.D., May 2, 1908; by G.O. 16, W.D., Jan. 29, 1909; by Par. II, G.O. 74, W.D., April 24, 1909, and by Par. I, G.O. 70, W.D., June 1, 1911, is further amended so as to authorize the transfer to the unassigned list for Artillery district staff duty under the provisions of Par. 307, Army Regulations, of two lieutenants in the Artillery District of Galveston.

2. Par. II, G.O. 171, W.D., Oct. 26, 1908, which amended Par. II, G.O. 62, W.D., April 24, 1908, by designating Fort

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Hancock, N.J., as the headquarters of the Southern Artillery District of New York, instead of Fort Hamilton, N.Y., is rescinded and Fort Hamilton is again designated as the headquarters of that Artillery district, to take effect Aug. 15, 1911.

By order of the Secretary of War:
LEONARD WOOD, Major General, Chief of Staff.

G.O. 3, JULY 14, 1911, EASTERN DIVISION.
I. The regular target practice season for small arms at Washington Barracks, D.C., is extended to July 31, 1911.
II. Forts San Jacinto and Travis, Texas, are announced as substitutes of Fort Crockett, Texas. The commanding officer, Fort Crockett, will send to each of these posts a caretaker detachment of the strength and composition prescribed in Circular 65, W.D., 1906.

III. The War Department decided, under date of June 9, 1911, that the Artillery knapsack will be no longer issued as part of the Field Artillery equipment, and that surplus kits are to be packed in the surplus kit bags recommended by the Infantry Equipment Board to be issued to batteries of Field Artillery in lieu of the Artillery knapsacks.

The kit wagon of special design will no longer form part of the equipment of a horse or light field battery; the surplus kits, together with field ranges, field desks, officers' clothing and bedding rolls and tentage, will be carried in one of the field wagons allotted to batteries by Par. 26, Field Service Regulations.

IV. Publishes War Department instructions of July 13, 1911, giving method prescribed for securing uniformity in calculating figures of merit for Coast Artillery target practice.

PUGET SOUND NAVY YARD.

Puget Sound Navy Yard, Wash., July 15, 1911.

Capt. and Mrs. A. H. Robertson gave a tea at their home Sunday afternoon in celebration of the third anniversary of their marriage. Mrs. V. L. Cottman served punch and Mrs. George Bradshaw poured tea. Sixty guests called during the afternoon. Asst. Naval Constr. G. C. Westervelt and Asst. Civil Engineer Smith entertained the young people of the Navy at a fancy dress party at the Kitsap Inn Thursday evening.

In honor of the sixth birthday of her little daughter, Katharine, Mrs. George Brown, jr., entertained twenty-two little people of the Navy on Monday afternoon. The rooms were tastefully decorated with masses of pink and white sweet peas, and the same color scheme was used in the dining room. A large pink and white birthday cake for little Miss Brown's birthday and a small one for Master Leonard McReynolds's birthday, which had just passed, graced the center of the dining table. The little people formed in the line of grand march on the lawn and carrying small flags, marched to the dining room, where small cakes were given as favors. The little people who attended were Katharine Brown, Josie, Jean and Buddie Campbell, Tom Brownell, Nancy Wilson, Calvin Bertolette, Nancy Griswold, Fay Doyen, Ralph Warfield, Clarice Yates, Phyllis Yates, Billy Stone, Master Fewell, Frances Barnes, Teddy Bankhead, Louis Bankhead, Genevieve Irwin, George Dyer and Betty Dyer. Among the grown people present were Admiral and Mrs. Merrill Miller, of Berkeley, Cal., and Admiral and Mrs. Cottman. Mrs. Bradshaw, Miss McDermott, Miss Doyen, Miss Fay and the Misses Brownell assisted the hostess in serving and entertaining.

In honor of Mrs. George Brown's mother, Mrs. Merrill Miller, who is visiting here from Berkeley, Cal., Mrs. George Bradshaw entertained at tea Thursday. Mrs. Sheldon Evans served coffee and Mrs. Doyen and Mrs. O'Neil served ices. In honor of Rear Admiral W. H. H. Southard, Commander-in-Chief of the Second Division of the Pacific Fleet, Capt. and Mrs. Robertson entertained at dinner Tuesday. The guests included Rear Admiral and Mrs. Cottman, Capt. and Mrs. C. H. Hayes, of the Princeton, Capt. and Mrs. C. F. Pond, of the Pennsylvania, Dr. and Mrs. Evans, of the Pennsylvania, and Commander James, of the West Virginia.

Surge and Mrs. Cook entertained at dinner Thursday for Col. and Mrs. Doyen, Capt. and Mrs. Robertson, Dr. and Mrs. Evans and Naval Constr. and Mrs. Yates. Mrs. John Walsh and mother, Mrs. McBride, and guest, Miss Baker, both of New Jersey, left this week on the steamship Princess May for trip to Alaska. Mr. F. G. Forbes is playing in the golf contest at Seattle. Miss Rose Thompson, of Seattle, was the guest of Mrs. L. C. Bertolette on the Philadelphia the past week and attended the social affairs at the yard.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. Cottman gave a small dancing party at the commandant's residence Wednesday evening for the young people of the yard. Miss Jennie Withers left Friday for San Francisco to meet her brother, Ensign Withers, day for day. Mr. C. N. O'Neil entertained at dinner three tables of guests at bridge and two tables at hearts, Friday evening. The guests were Admiral and Mrs. Cottman, Mrs. Doyen, Paymtr. and Mrs. Brown, Capt. and Mrs. Bertolette, Naval Constr. and Mrs. Yates, Capt. and Mrs. Robertson, Capt. and Mrs. Cook, Capt. and Mrs. Williams, Mr. and Mrs. Townsend Burwell, of New Jersey, and Mr. and Mrs. John Green.

Mrs. Pond, wife of Capt. C. F. Pond, of the Pennsylvania, has arrived from Berkeley and has taken the east apartment in the Griswold flats. Mr. and Mrs. Townsend Burwell, of Milwood, Va., have taken apartments at the Kitsap Inn to be with their Navy friends this summer.

The Pacific Torpedo Fleet left Gray's Harbor to-day, bound for Puget Sound, to attend the Potlatch at Seattle, and for speed tests on the Sound, the itinerary covering the period until Aug. 31, when the fleet will be assembled at Astoria and leave for San Diego on Sept. 1.

A boat race between twelve-oared regulation cutters from the cruisers West Virginia and Pennsylvania was pulled off at 6:30 p.m., Friday, over a two-mile course in front of the navy yard. The trophy was a gold-lined, silver loving cup, worth \$60, and put up by Kitsap Tribe No. 70, Improved Order of Redmen, of Bremerton. The cup was won by the West Virginia by one minute and twenty-eight seconds. Time of race, 17 minutes, 3 seconds.

The West Virginia was in drydock Thursday and Friday for painting and cleaning. She left Saturday to be present at the Golden Potlatch at Seattle next week. The Colorado will arrive to-morrow from the South and call at the yard for stores, leaving for Seattle Monday. After the festivities the West Virginia will go to Vancouver, B.C., to take on British Columbia coal, and the Colorado will take on Washington coal at Seattle and Tacoma. The two vessels will then steam about the Sound for relative tests of the two coils.

The pay roll at the navy yard for the past week was \$35,300, the highest ever here with one exception.

Naval Constr. D. C. N. on Monday relieved Naval Constr. J. D. Beuret as head of the hull division of the yard. Naval Constr. and Mrs. Beuret left Tuesday for the Boston Yard for station.

The cruiser Princeton, Capt. C. H. Hayes, commanding, will leave Aug. 1 for Samoa, where that ship will relieve the Annapolis as stationship.

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BILLS BEFORE CONGRESS.

S. Res. 100, Mr. Fletcher.—Resolved, That the Secretary of the Navy be, and he is hereby, directed to inform the Senate as promptly as possible what orders, if any, he has issued respecting the navy yard at Pensacola, Fla.; what work, incident to navy yards, has been done at said navy yard within the last two fiscal years; whether work can be done at said navy yard as economically as at other navy yards; and if not, why not; whether special appropriations for elevator of March 3, 1905, amounting to \$1,000, and for remodeling building of March 3, 1909, amounting to \$15,000, have been expended as provided by said acts; and if not, why not; and that he further report whether it is his intention to abandon work at said navy yard.

S. 3027, Mr. Lodge.—Placing Henry E. Rhoades, assistant engineer, U.S.N., on the retired list with an advanced rank.

H.R. 12407, Mr. Aiken, of South Carolina.—To provide for the erection of a monument to Brig. Gen. Andrew Pickens, a heroic Revolutionary general, and for many years a member of Congress. Appropriates \$20,000.

H.R. 12536, Mr. Clark, of Florida.—To prevent heads of departments of the U.S. Government and all other Federal officials issuing any order or promulgating any rule which tends in any way to prohibit government employees petitioning Congress with relation to any matter relating to the public service, and prescribing penalties for its violation.

H.R. 12537, Mr. Clark, of Florida.—Providing that no order or rule of any department of the Government of the United States shall have the force and effect of a law of the United States.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., July 20, 1911.

Chaplain Evan W. Scott, U.S.N., the new chaplain of the Naval Academy, preached his initial sermon on Sunday morning in the Academy chapel and made a very favorable impression. He is a Congregationalist in denomination, and is between thirty and forty years of age. Chaplain Clark, who preceded the present chaplain, was a Methodist. Like the former chaplain on Sunday Chaplain Scott wore the robes of a Doctor of Divinity, and used such parts of the Protestant Episcopal ritual as were appropriate, including the recitation in unison of the Apostles' Creed. He made the customary special prayer for the Naval Academy that has been heretofore used. The new Fourth Class choir, under Midshipman Pigman, choirmaster, sang; Mdn. Glenn F. Howell was organist. The Chaplain's voice was distinctly heard, although the chapel has a reputation for its bad acoustics.

Comdr. Edward H. Durell, U.S.N., is acting as Superintendent during the vacation of Capt. John H. Gibbons.

The Naval Academy authorities on Wednesday ordered the abolishment of a small confectionery store, called "the canteen," which has been the resort of midshipmen for years past for cakes, candies and other sweetmeats. It is understood that the movement is backed by the medical branch of the school on the ground that the midshipmen's digestions are injuriously affected, and it is also stated that interdicted articles were sold contrary to regulations, such as soft drinks and ice cream cones.

This store, kept by Mrs. Minnie Moore, was the outgrowth of a very tragic event. Some score of years ago a vessel was sent from Annapolis to Baltimore to take part in a celebration. A boat went adrift and a yawl was sent after it. A terrible storm was raging, and in putting the yawl overboard the bottom pin was not placed in the hole that let out the rain water in the yawl when housed on deck. The boat sank and one of the crew was drowned. His widow was given the privilege of selling candy in the Naval Academy to aid her in a very heroic effort to provide for herself and large family. She is Mrs. Minnie Moore. Her son-in-law, E. H. Bacon, has paid a visit to Washington in behalf of the proprietress of the store, but the order is incontestable that "the canteen" must close up. Mrs. Moore claims that the right to keep this store in the Academy was given her in lieu of a pension on account of the death of her husband, and intends to make a strenuous fight to reopen her store in the Academy.

Capt. W. L. Chambers, U.S.N., head of the department of naval aviation, arrived here July 14, and, accompanied by Paymr. Samuel Bryan and Lieut. Comdr. W. C. Cole, U.S.N., visited the naval aviation field on the Greenberry Point Farm, two miles across the Severn from the Naval Academy. The visit was to inspect the grounds, about twelve acres, that have been reserved for the station of the new biplane, which will be immediately erected for the aeroplanes. While no definite time has been set for the arrival of the air machines, the inauguration of the station is directly at hand. Captain Chambers returned to Washington that afternoon.

The new Fourth Class has reached a membership of 205. The only additions to the class were made by a few candidates who, having passed their mental examinations and failed in their physical, have been given a re-examination, to take place in September. The last Fourth Class contained 221 members. The following are the latest additions to the class: S. A. Maher, Conn.; R. A. Adams, Utah; J. A. Delpino, Pa.; Isaac Schlossbach, N.J.

Lieut. Comdr. Charles B. McVay, U.S.N., left Annapolis July 17 for Eagle River, Wis., to spend his vacation.

The Newport, Capt. Harry M. Dombaugh, U.S.N., retired, commanding, and Comdr. C. H. Mathews, U.S.N., retired, chief engineer, with the seventy naval cadets of the New York Nautical School, arrived here Tuesday afternoon and anchored in the Severn, off the Naval Academy. The Newport is just from Hampton Roads.

The Newport, practice ship of the New York Nautical School, will remain here for a week longer and will then sail for New London, Conn. The Newport has two classes of cadets aboard, in all seventy. The course of the school is two years and the graduates are educated for service in the merchant marine. The Newport started on her cruise early in the summer and will end it some time in September.

Comdr. James E. Palmer, U.S.N., retired, was here on Tuesday and with a party of ladies visited the Naval Academy and inspected the grounds and buildings.

The 1st Division baseball team of the new Fourth Class won out on July 19 in the interdivisional contests by the score of 10 to 6 against the 3d Division. The 1st had previously won against the 2d Division by a score of 10 to 9, and the 3d against the 4th by a score of 12 to 5. The final result makes the following team of the 1st Division the baseball nine of the new Fourth Class of the Academy: Pitcher, F. B. Smith; catcher, Neff; 1st, Adams; 2d, Deets; 3d, A. E. Smith; s.s., Minnis; c.f., Will; i.f., Rockwell; r.f., Low. There was much excitement at the game and the bleachers of the 1st and 3d Divisions executed some lusty yells and cheers at the interesting points of the game.

Mdm. Daniel J. Callaghan, U.S.N., catcher and captain of the last Naval Academy nine, and Mdm. Milton H. Anderson, U.S.N., one of the pitchers of the nine, were both ordered on their graduation in June, after their leaves at home, to the U.S.S. California, on the Pacific station. Immediately upon finding that he had such capable baseball men on his ship,

the Captain ordered them to assume the business of coaching the ship's nine.

Owing to the small class that entered the Naval Academy this year it is expected that the companies in the brigade will be reduced from twelve to eight.

Lieutenant Commanders Nomura and Hatano, of the Japanese navy, visited the Naval Academy on July 19, arriving in the afternoon from Washington. By order of Comdr. E. H. Durell, U.S.N., acting Superintendent, Lieut. Comdrs. J. J. Raby and Charles M. Tozer, U.S.N., escorted the two visitors through the Naval Academy on a tour of inspection. Commanders Nomura and Hatano expressed themselves as greatly impressed with the institution. When they inspected Hancock Hall they were delighted with the fine quarters of the midshipmen. They returned to Washington after the visit. Both officers have just returned from Europe, where, under orders of their government, they have been studying languages, Commander Hatano being in Paris two years and at Berlin one, and Commander Nomura spending two years in Vienna and one year at Berlin.

The Baltimore branch of the Girls' Friendly Society, under the charge of Miss Beahler, sister of Commo. W. H. Beahler, U.S.N., about twenty-five in number, arrived here on Wednesday upon an excursion. Commodore Beahler escorted the party to the Naval Academy, the State House and other places of historic interest. An informal meeting of the Society was held at the Chapel House of St. Anne's Parish.

The work of the Stringham Ensign Harold W. Boynton, U.S.N., commanding, and the Bailey Ensign A. M. R. Allen, U.S.N., commanding, in experimenting with wireless telegraphy in the Chesapeake, is progressing with marked success. The Naval Academy is the headquarters of these ships and frequent cruises are made in the bay, exchanging messages with each other with Norfolk and Cape Henry, where there are wireless stations. Messages at points 200 miles apart have been received.

Miss Louise Terry, daughter of Prof. N. M. Terry, Naval Academy, is visiting Lyme, New London, Conn., where she is the guest of the family of Wolcott Lane, esq. Prof. Paul Voisnot, department of languages, and Mrs. Voisnot and family are spending two months at Westminster, Md.

WEST POINT.

West Point, N.Y., July 20, 1911.

Last Sunday morning the corps of cadets was marched to a point in the vicinity of the Battle Monument, where the morning service was conducted by Chaplain Travers, the musical portion of the service being in charge of the choir leader, Mr. Meyer. A platform had been placed for the Chaplain in the shade of a tree and a smaller platform for the choir leader. There was an improvised pulpit, the organ was brought from Cullum Hall, and with the services of musicians from the band added accompaniment to the singing by the cadet choir. The Chaplain preached a brief and forceful sermon on the compelling power of Christianity. The site selected proved shady and comfortable, and the change in the weather added to the enjoyment of this novel and very satisfactory form of service.

On account of rain the practice march scheduled for Friday afternoon was called off just as the troops were about to start. The cadets went on a march on Saturday morning, however, returning an hour or so after the usual time for mess hall dinner. The inspection on Saturday afternoon was held in full marching order. During the excessive heat prevailing for the past fortnight, the heavy dress coat has been changed for the more comfortable blouse at dress parade. It is cool and delightful now.

Among the ladies receiving at recent hops have been Mrs. McDonald and Mrs. Houston Whiteside, mother of Cadet Whiteside, of the First Class, Mrs. Houston Whiteside, of Hutchinson, Kas., has joined his wife and daughter at the hotel. The Misses Whiteside, Mills, Wiley, Vail, Sayre, Gregory, Young, Quevedo, Rasmussen and Parsons were among the guests at recent hops. Mrs. Collins and Cadet Whiteside received at the hop on Saturday.

Miss Anne Williams and Miss Mabel Parran are guests of Mrs. Zell. Capt. and Mrs. Archie Miller, 6th Cav., are guests of Lieut. and Mrs. J. Jones. Mrs. Edward Burr, of Washington, D.C., Miss Dorothy Lee, of Governors Island, Mrs. A. S. Polhemus and Miss Julia Vail, of Washington, D.C.; Governor General de Lyon Nichols, Colonial Cavaliers, N.Y., and Col. I. N. Lewis, of Fort Monroe, Va., have been at the hotel, as have also Col. R. C. Van Vleet, 25th Inf., Mrs. Van Vleet and Mrs. Faymonville, mother of Cadet Faymonville, First Class. Capt. and Mrs. Davis and Lieut. and Mrs. J. S. Jones were guests of Lieut. and Mrs. H. E. Mitchell at supper on Friday. Mrs. Sands is visiting her daughter, Mrs. J. S. Jones.

As is usual at this season there are comparatively few at the post. Among the number away are the following: Col. and Mrs. Robinson at White Sulphur Springs, Col. and Mrs. Wilcox in Cuba, Col. and Mrs. Fieberger with Miss Fieberger at Seabright, N.J.; Colonel Fieberger expects shortly to start on his annual visit to Colonel Goethals at Panama; Lieut. and Mrs. Kerr T. Riggs are at Gatun, Panama, guests of Capt. and Mrs. Frank O. Whitick; Lieut. and Mrs. Dunwoody are at Sheldrake, N.Y., and Lieut. and Mrs. Clifford Jones are at Dallas, Texas.

The concerts have been much enjoyed this summer. Each evening there is an especial number on the program which appeals irresistibly to the popular fancy. Last week "The Last Chord," with cathedral chimes, very realistically reproduced, was the favorite. On Monday evening a very amusing number represented a "strike" of musicians. The xylophone solo is in frequent demand.

A duet for piccolos, "Nightingale and Blackbird" (Kling), performed by Musicians W. A. Moor and V. Sulancheck, was among the attractive features of Wednesday's concert program.

Mrs. Charles W. Larned, accompanied by her son, Lieut. William Larned, a recent graduate, and her daughters, Miss Louise and little Miss Adelaide, left the post on Friday for Hyannisport, Mass., where they will pass the summer. Lieut. Paul W. Larned, 5th Inf., has returned to his station, at the expiration of his leave, a few days previously. Mrs. James L. Lusk is a guest of Lieut. and Mrs. F. W. Honeycutt.

Lieut. John W. Lang, 9th Inf., and Miss Edith Louise Harmon were married in the Philippines on May 31. Mrs. Lang is a sister of Mrs. Honeycutt, both being daughters of Col. M. F. Harmon, C.A.C., stationed in the Philippines, and Mrs. Harmon. Lieutenant Honeycutt is on the outgoing, Lieutenant Lang on the incoming detail.

Chaplain and Mrs. Edmund B. Smith, of Governors Island, have been recent guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Honeycutt.

Mrs. Miller, wife of Capt. Archie Miller, 6th Cav., is the guest of Mrs. J. S. Jones. On Wednesday afternoon Mrs. Sands, mother of Mrs. Jones, and also her guest, gave an informal tea at the club in Mrs. Miller's honor. Mrs. McDonald served punch and Mrs. Jones poured tea. On Thursday Mrs. H. E. Mitchell gave a luncheon for Mrs. Miller; Mrs. Jones, Mrs. Herr, Mrs. Burr and Mrs. Youngberg were the other guests. The hop on Tuesday evening was very large for a summer affair. Mrs. Edmund B. Smith, wife of the chaplain at Governors Island, received with Cadet Harmon. Miss Alice Bartlett is here to spend the rest of the summer with her sister-in-law, Mrs. Gordon Bartlett.

A golf club has been formed by the officers. Miss Louisa Biddle, with her nieces, the Misses Barrette, daughters of Lieut. Col. John D. Barrette, C.A.C., are among recent arrivals at the hotel.

The Misses M. C. and D. C. McQuaid, of Jacksonville, Fla., guests of Mrs. Freeland, were among those present at the cadet hop on Tuesday evening. Mrs. M. W. Rowell, Mrs. Schock, Miss Schock, Mr. Melville Rowell, Jr., and Miss Josephine Rowell, who have been spending several weeks at the post at the hotel, left this week. Mrs. Rowell expects to rejoin the Captain shortly at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., at the conclusion of his duty on the Texas border.

FORT BENJAMIN HARRISON.

Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., July 17, 1911.

Mrs. George B. Jones entertained at dinner on Sunday for Mrs. Margaret Jones, of New Albany, and Mrs. Ralph E. Ingram, Mrs. John B. De Laney and Mrs. H. A. Berry. Mrs. George E. Rogers, mother of Mrs. L. Owen, left on Monday for her home in Greenfield, Mass. Mrs. H. A. Berry has as her guests her sister, Mrs. Horace McPherson, and daughter, from Richmond, Ind.

Mrs. James H. Frier and family left on Tuesday for San

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Francisco, to join Major Frier, I.G. of the Department of San Francisco. Mr. John V. Damm left on Sunday for a few days' visit to Detroit, Mich.

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Lieut. A. C. Cron and family have been guests of Mrs. Ralph E. Ingram for a few days, and left on Friday morning for Lansing, Mich., where Lieutenant Cron goes for college duty.

FORT MYER.

Fort Myer, Va., July 19, 1911.

Last Wednesday Mrs. Barnhardt and her daughter Floy left for a month's visit to New York state. Captain Barnhardt left Friday to spend the week-end with them. Major Foltz returned from his London trip Thursday. Lieut. and Mrs. Chaffee returned Friday. Mrs. Chaffee had a very bad fall that same evening. Going up her front stairs she fell backward and was unconscious for several hours; she was out the next day, so received no bad results from it. Captain Vidmer, Lieutenant Graham and Mr. Everetts brought the horses from New York on Saturday. They stood the trip from London very well.

Major H. T. Allen left Friday on an inspection trip and will be gone until the first week in August. Major and Mrs. Foltz entertained at dinner last Saturday Captain Vidmer, Lieutenant Graham and Chaffee. Lieutenant Graham left late Saturday to spend Sunday in New York.

Lieut. and Mrs. Tate left Sunday for Old Point; Mrs. Tate to spend some time with her father, Mr. Smeltz, of Hampton, while Lieutenant Tate is on a court-martial at the post. Mrs. Dodson and Mrs. McCann, mother and aunt of Mrs. Chaffee, left Monday. The former went to Roanoke, Va., and the latter to Nashville, Tenn.

Mrs. H. T. Allen entertained at dinner Saturday for her two daughters, the Misses Jeanette and Dascha. The other guests were Captain Lindsey, Lieutenant Long, U.S.N., and Mr. Allen. Lieut. and Mrs. Barnett also entertained informally at dinner Saturday.

A children's hop was given Saturday evening for Miss Elizabeth Taliaferro's house party. All the other children in the post were present, and quite a number of officers and ladies. Lieut. and Mrs. Barnett entertained at a hop supper afterward for their house guest, Miss Adele Armstrong, of St. Louis, when those present were Lieut. and Mrs. Foster, Miss Armstrong, Lieutenant Harrington and the Messrs. Moore, of Washington. Lieutenant MacNeill's mother came Saturday to take home her two young daughters, who have been visiting their brother.

Miss Olive and Miss Emily Berry left Saturday to spend a month at Atlantic City and Philadelphia. Mrs. Berry and her mother left last night for Canada. Miss Booker, guest of her sister, Mrs. Marshall, for several months, left Friday for Syracuse, taking with her her small nephew, Jack Marshall. Yesterday Troop C, from the target range, commanded by Captain Dean; Troop D, commanded by Lieutenant Foster; Lieutenant MacNeill as commissary and quartermaster, Dr. Williams, Dr. Ruddy and the band left for Manassas, Va. Troop C and the band will return about July 22, but Troop D not until July 29.

Mrs. J. Garrard leaves to-day to spend several days at the Chamberlin at Old Point, Va.

FORT HANCOCK.

Fort Hancock, N.J., July 19, 1911.

The bridge party on Friday afternoon, given by Mrs. Katherine Peeter, at the Colonel's quarters, in compliment to Mrs. Schwartz, of Philadelphia, was most enjoyable, being enlivened by the music of the Fort Hamilton band playing choice selections on the lawn. Two pretty prizes were given Miss Selby, of San Francisco, and Mrs. Stewart for the best scores, and a handsomely embroidered sofa cushion presented the guest of honor. At the conclusion of the game dainty refreshments were served. The players included Mesdames Greig, Mason, Moody, Rand, Pelot, Donavin, De Sombre, Headley, White, Wegenhals, of New York, and the Misses Thornton, of Dallas.

Although informal, one of the enjoyable bridge parties of the week was announced Friday evening, when Capt. and Mrs. De Sombre invited a number of their friends in to compete for two most useful prizes—the silver pie dish and corkscrew being won by Mrs. Mason and Captain Trotter.

The reception and hop at the gymnasium brought together once again the members of Sandy Hook Proving Ground and Hancock for an enjoyable evening, in compliment to the returning members of the garrison who have been in Texas, given by the officers and their wives who remained at home. The band from Fort Hamilton furnished the music for dancing and refreshments were served at midnight. The hall was artistically decorated with potted plants and jardinières. Among those present were Col. and Mrs. J. V. White, Colonel Birmie and Babbitt, Major and Mrs. I. W. Rand, Major Wheeler, Capt. and Mesdames Greig, Mason, Smith, Willie, De Sombre, Moody, Pelot, Robinson, Sevier, Lieuts. and Mesdames Donavin, Thomas, Parrott, Lieutenants Gray, Murray, Pillons, Call, Miles and Goodier, Misses Thornton and Peeter and Chaplain and Mrs. Headley.

The Ladies' Afternoon Bridge Club met with Mrs. Headley on Tuesday, July 11, high score being made by Mrs. Donavin, who carried home a beautiful parasol.

The bowling alleys draw the few enthusiasts on "ladies"

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night." Fridays, at the gymnasium, and the usual party, followed by a supper, was enjoyed last week. Horseback parties and fishing parties are both popular every day. Weakfish and flounders have begun running in large quantities, and prizes no doubt will soon be offered for the biggest catch. Capt. Francis Ralston left this week for his new station, Fort Washington, Md. Dr. Carroll Baker, M.R.C., has arrived this week for duty.

Mrs. Moody has issued invitations for bridge and five hundred for Thursday morning, July 20, in compliment to Mrs. Parrott, Mrs. Thomas and Mrs. Sheppard, wives of the officers recently ordered to the Sandy Hook Proving Grounds. Mrs. De Sombre entertained for her two sisters, here from Dallas for the summer, by giving a morning bridge party on Tuesday, July 18. Miss Thornton won a half dozen beautiful plates. A dainty luncheon was served after the game.

The launching parties were introduced the other day when Captains Mason and Greig tied their two boats with friends and spent a delightful day on the Shrewsbury River, where crabbing brought out all the devotees of that sport.

FORT SHERIDAN.

Fort Sheridan, Ill., July 17, 1911.

Major Wittenmeyer, with the 1st Battalion, 27th Inf., and Captain McNamee, with Troops L and I, of the 15th Cavalry, are drilling much of the time for the military tournament in Chicago the last week in July. Major Wittenmeyer's staff will include Lieut. R. W. Boughton, adjutant, Chaplain G. D. Rice and Lieut. B. K. Yount, Q.M. The 27th Infantry band will accompany the Fort Sheridan command.

Capt. J. R. Robertson, who has been on recruiting duty, visited the post last week. Captain Macnab, formerly of the 27th Infantry and now with the 15th Infantry, was here during the week from the Texas maneuvers.

Because of the recent accident, due to the high speed of automobiles in the post, the commanding officer has been obliged to have six bumpers placed across the stretch of road along the east side of the post, at the point where the people leave the electrical cars to enter the grounds. The bumps make the autos that formerly ran thirty miles per hour slow down to a safety speed limit.

Kenneth Moore, son of Captain Moore, will spend the summer in camp with friends. Lieut. B. F. Miller, having been appointed Q.M. at Camp Perry, has started for the place to get the grounds in order for the meet next month. It is expected that two battalions of the 27th Infantry will go there to do the work on the range.

Regt. Sergt. Major James W. McIntyre completed another enlistment July 12 and immediately re-enlisted. He joined the 27th Infantry when the regiment was first organized ten years ago at Plattsburgh, N.Y.

Constructing Q.M. Captain Andrews has assumed charge of the work of new construction in the post. A number of new buildings are contemplated. Captain Saville, P.Q.M., is removing the old plant of boilers for heating the hospital and replacing new ones. The steam heating plant in the exchange building is also undergoing thorough rebuilding. Battalion Sergt. Major Emil G. Neubauer, 27th Inf., has been granted a furlough for four months, with permission to go beyond the sea. He will visit his mother in Stettin, Province of Pommern, Germany; also other relatives, in Berlin, Graudenz and Zoppot. Sergeant Neubauer emigrated to this country in 1878, and has never been back before to visit his birthplace. He will leave about July 22 for New York city and sail on July 22, 1911, on the President Grant.

19TH INFANTRY AT CAMP JOSSMAN.

Camp Jossman, P.I., June 4, 1911.

Brig. Gen. George S. Anderson, U.S.A., who recently assumed command of the Department of Visayas, was the guest of honor at a brilliant reception-dance tendered him by the officers and ladies of Camp Jossman, under the immediate auspices of Col. and Mrs. W. T. Wood, last evening. While the 19th Infantry is justly famous throughout the Army for its hospitality, the regiment quite outdid itself in honor of the distinguished guest. Since the arrival of the regiment here, Camp Jossman has been the scene of many a festive occasion, at which the garrison there and that of the 9th Infantry at Iloilo, as well as members of the American and English colonies at the provincial capital, have made merry; but last evening's function eclipsed everything heretofore given to add interest and diversion to social life in this part of the archipelago.

When the announcement was made of General Anderson's assignment to the Visayas his coming was looked forward to with great pleasure, and concrete expression thereof was immediately planned. Colonel Wood summoned his officers together to make proper preparations, which were immediately taken in hand by a committee of officers selected by him; though, of course, every member of the garrison entered into the spirit of the thing and worked together harmoniously toward the successful culmination of last evening's brilliant affair. From the humble abode of the latest joined "rookie" lieutenant to the more pretentious quarters of the highest ranking field officer, every bungalow in the post was stripped of flags, pennants, Jolo and Japanese lanterns and other furnishings to lend variety and color to the scheme of decorations; while every housewife worked her Chinese or native cook overtime preparing viands for the dance-supper; and Captain Graham, regimental adjutant, put the band through an extra course of sprouts to produce that limpid flow of melody essential to the dreamy accompaniment of the waltz.

General Anderson reached the post early in the afternoon and with Colonel Wood made an informal inspection. While he served in the department during the "Days of the Empire," Camp Jossman was not then in existence, and it was therefore the first visit to the post. He expressed himself as highly gratified at the manner in which the natural beauty of the camp has been augmented by Colonel Wood, and extremely satisfied with the excellent conditions he found existing. Later

in the evening he was Col. and Mrs. Wood's guest at dinner. Many dinner parties preceded the reception-dance—indeed, every bungalow and its quota of merry-makers, save possibly the lonely dwellings of bachelor lieutenants and captains—and they were probably seeking forgetfulness of their un-blessed singleness at the board of their more fortunate benedict friends.

Special launches were run from Iloilo before and after the reception for the convenience of guests from the provincial capital, whose society was well represented.

Promptly at 9 o'clock the reception began. General Anderson, Col. and Mrs. Wood and Mrs. Thomas J. Kirkpatrick, wife of the post surgeon, were in the receiving line. Beneath a huge canopy of foliage, with an effective background, made up of cross-ribes and the regimental colors, draped with ferns and palms, General Anderson received the guests, whom Captain Graham, regimental adjutant, presented. With a courtesy and gallantry for which he is so well known, the General had a pleasant word for every gentleman and a compliment for every lady. The ballroom was a fairland of beauty, what with palms, flowers and tropical foliage, festooned with flags and pennants, and illuminated by multi-colored lanterns. When the reception was over, the saber, that necessary badge of office, was doffed and dancing commenced. Fortunately an early evening shower had cooled off the atmosphere and a fresh breeze came up over the hills from the sea. Dancing continued until the strains of "Home, Sweet Home" marked the midnight hour, when a buffet supper was served. When General Anderson bade good-night to those with whom he had enjoyed the evening, he was, for once in his life, almost at loss for words with which to express his gratification over the reception given in his honor.

14TH CAVALRY WINS BAGUIO POLO TOURNAMENT.

Camp Stotsenburg, P.I., June 12, 1911.

The visit of the members of the British garrison of Hong Kong at Baguio, where they were the guests of Governor General Forbes at the Mansion House, occurring in conjunction with the sojourn of Camp John Hay of Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell, the division commander, was made the occasion for a polo tournament, which was one of the most interesting ever held in the islands, both in enthusiasm and in the quality of polo exhibited.

The tournament was held on the private polo field of the Governor General, located nearly 6,000 feet above the sea level, and the cool, invigorating mountain air seemed to infuse new life into both players and ponies and to cause them to bring forth their very best quality of polo.

The Hong Kong party consisted of Major General Anderson and Lady Anderson, Captains Crawford, Mallison, Simmons, Hughes and Agg, and their presence added greatly to the social life of the Baguio colony, and great interest to the polo games. Governor General Forbes, Major General Anderson and Major General Bell are all three ardent lovers of the sport, Governor Forbes being, in addition, an enthusiastic and skilful player.

The foreigners were delighted with the mountain capital, but not more so than the Philippine players, many of whom had never been there before and did not realize that such magnificence of scenery and climate existed in the Philippines. The field was a true slippy for the first two games, but the weather soon cleared and the field was at its best, hard and fast.

There were five team entries. As Captain Crawford, of the British team, was injured in a practice game prior to the opening of the tournament, the visitors were unable to enter as a team, having but three players left. Governor Forbes thereupon split up his, the Civil Government team, and combining with the visitors made up two teams known as the A and B teams. The teams were as follows:

A Team: No. 1, Dr. Strong; No. 2, Governor General Forbes; No. 3, Captain Hughes; No. 4, Captain Agg.

B Team: No. 1, Captain Parker; No. 2, Mr. Green; No. 3, Mr. Bowditch; No. 4, Captain Mallison.

7th Cavalry team: No. 1, Lieutenant Chapman; No. 2, Lieutenant Brown; No. 3, Lieutenant Shannon; No. 4, Captain Williams.

8th Cavalry team: No. 1, Lieutenant Powers; No. 2, Lieutenant Holliday; No. 3, Captain McNally; No. 4, Lieutenant Collins.

14th Cavalry team: No. 1, Captain Bell; No. 2, Lieutenant Myer; No. 3, Captain Adams; No. 4, Lieutenant Norton.

The opening game was between the A and B teams, the B team winning. The second game was between the B team and the 14th Cavalry team, the latter team winning by a score of 4 to 2½. The third game between A team and 8th Cavalry was won by A team. The fifth game between B team and 7th Cavalry was won by B team. The fourth game between 7th and 8th Cavalry was won by 7th Cavalry by score of 4½ to 3½. In the sixth game the 14th Cavalry defeated the 7th Cavalry by score of 3 to minus 1. The seventh game between 14th Cavalry and A team was won by 14th Cavalry, the game going two extra chukkers to play off a tie. The eighth game between 14th Cavalry and 8th Cavalry was won by 14th Cavalry by score of 6 to 1. The ninth game between 7th Cavalry and A team was won by A team.

The 14th Cavalry, by hard and constant team work and fast play, won the tournament, winning every game played and not suffering a penalty of foul or safety in the entire series. From the first game they sprang into the limelight as favorites and maintained it to the end. The trophies, four handsome headaxes, provided by Governor General Forbes, were presented to the team by General Bell in an appropriate speech. The teams all played hard, fast polo, the 7th and 8th Cavalry showing much strength and promise of being tournament winners in the near future.

CAMP McGRATH.

Camp McGrath, Batangas, P.I., June 13, 1911.

On Tuesday, June 6, Captain Rohrer, Philippine Constabulary, gave a delightful raft party up the Calambang River, for twenty guests. The raft was drawn by a carabao, and a native stringed orchestra went along on another raft and furnished fine music, both instrumental and vocal, during the evening. The party landed about three miles up the river and had dinner, while the natives held huge bamboo poles as torches to furnish light, as the moon very unkindly went behind a cloud. Those attending were Capt. and Mrs. Donaldson, Capt. and Mrs. Sirmyer, Mrs. Latrobe, Lieut. and Mrs. Sayles, Lieut. and Mrs. Polk, Miss Kingsbury, Captain King, Captain Wells, Lieutenant Elliot and Mr. Farman. From Batangas Mrs. Sweet, wife of Major Sweet, Philippine Constabulary, Mr. Muni, the provincial treasurer, and Mrs. Muni, Dr. Brown, P.C., and Mrs. Brown and Captain Rohrer. Misses Sallie Garlington and Helen Nicholson, Lieutenants Chamberlin and Shurtliff are spending the week-end with Lieut. and Mrs. Polk. Capt. and Mrs. Sirmyer entertained at dinner Saturday evening in honor of Mrs. Howard R. Smalley, who leaves on the June transport for the States. Others present were Lieut. and Mrs. Carson, Lieut. and Mrs. Purington, Captain King, Dr. Standliff and Lieutenant Smalley.

Master Malvern-Hill Barnum celebrated his sixth birthday on May 27, having six guests for six o'clock dinner. Those invited were Masters Tommy Sherburne, Laurence Carson, George Purington, Buck Sirmyer, George Stockle and Clayborne Latrobe. After dinner the small people enjoyed some very good pictures from Malvern-Hill Barnum. Capt. V. J. Kendrick has been transferred back to the 7th Cavalry, his old regiment. During their short stay with the 8th the Kendricks made many friends, who are very sorry to see them go. A moonlight bathing party was given on June 11, the following people attending: Capt. and Mrs. Donaldson, Capt. and Mrs. Latrobe, Lieut. and Mrs. Sayles, Lieut. and Mrs. Mueller, Lieut. and Mrs. McCain, Capt. and Mrs. King and Lieut. R. L. Collins. From Batangas, Major and Mrs. Sweet, Mr. and Mrs. Muni and Captain Rohrer. Lieut. and Mrs. McCain were entertained to-day at dinner for Misses Sallie Garlington and Helen Nicholson. Others invited were Lieut. and Mrs. Polk, Misses Kingsbury, Edmunds and Farman, Lieutenants Edmunds, Farman, J. L. Collins and Powers. Capt. and Mrs. Barnum and Master Malvern-Hill Barnum are visiting in Manila and Fort William McKinley. While in Manila Capt. and Mrs. Barnum attended the twenty-fifth anniversary dinner of Captain Barnum's class. There were about

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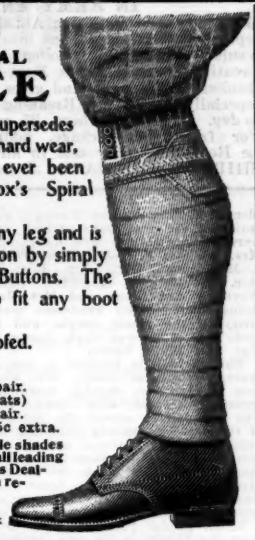
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ten members of the class of '86 present. The polo team returned Thursday from Baguio, where they had been for about two weeks. Mrs. Muni, of Batangas, entertained the ladies of the post at a bridge luncheon on June 7. Prizes were won by Mrs. Sayles, Mrs. Mueller and Mrs. Donaldson. Others attending were Mrs. Polk, Mrs. Barnum, Mrs. Sirmyer, Mrs. Carson, Madam Smalley, Mrs. McCain, Mrs. Latrobe, Mrs. Wells and Mrs. Stevenson. Those from Batangas were Mrs. Sweet and Mrs. Hanna. Lieut. and Mrs. Purington entertained at dinner on Friday evening for Capt. and Mrs. Barnum, Capt. and Mrs. Donaldson, Lieut. and Mrs. White.

Mrs. Kennedy, wife of Dr. Kennedy, M.R.C., gave a most delightful tea on Friday afternoon. As guests of refreshments were served, and the band played on the lawn. About fifty invitations were issued. Capt. and Mrs. Sirmyer gave a moving picture party in Batangas on Monday evening for Lieut. and Mrs. Polk, Miss Helen Nicholson, Miss Garlington and Captain McKee. Supper was served afterward at the Club. Mrs. Wade, wife of Capt. J. P. Wade, 2d Cav., is the guest of Mrs. Bratton. Little Miss Virginia Wells gave a delightful dinner on her sixth birthday, for Misses Mary Stuart Latrobe, Mary Purington and Ann Cox. On Friday night Lieut. R. L. Collins gave a moving picture party for Capt. and Mrs. Donaldson, Mrs. Latrobe, Lieut. and Mrs. Mueller, Captain McNally and Lieutenant Powers. Supper was served afterward at Captain Latrobe's quarters.

Lieut. and Mrs. Henry, who spent several days in Manila, have returned. Captain Latrobe and Lieutenant McCain, who went out on a week's hike with Troop L, returned to the post on Sunday.

CORREGIDOR NOTES.

Fort Mills, Corregidor, P.I., May 12, 1911.

Miss Allie Heard, of Camp Stotsenburg, has returned to her home, taking Miss Marjorie Ruckman, whom she has been visiting during April, with her. Many pleasant entertainments were given for her during her stay, notably a gay little dance by the bachelors, at which Dr. Laflamme's "hand-made automobile" figured with great success, and several dinners. Mrs. Ruckman gave a "picture-show" party and Welsh rabbit on the 20th, at which Lieut. and Mrs. Rose, Lieut. John Donovan and Lieut. Joseph R. Davis were present. Mrs. Baldwin entertained at dinner on Tuesday, the 25th. Miss Heard, Miss Ruckman, and Lieutenants Doig, Baird and Jamison, Mrs. McCulloch had as guests the following night the two young ladies, and Lieutenants Card, Leonard and Earle, of the Medical and Engineer Corps, also Dr. Laflamme. On Thursday night, before the dance, the bride-elect, Miss Ida B. Ralston, and Lieutenants Hickok, Baird and Woodberry were Mrs. Ruckman's guests for dinner, the decorations being suggestive of the coming happy occasion. On Friday, the 26th, Col. and Mrs. Lundeen entertained at dinner Miss Ralston, Miss Heard, Miss Ruckman and Lieutenants Hickok, Davis and Weisel. On Saturday the young ladies left for Stotsenburg and Baguio.

Major Schumm has been the guest of Col. and Mrs. Lundeen for several days, while Mrs. Schumm and Lieut. and Mrs. Woodward have also passed a few days with them, before their departure for two months in Japan. Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Ruckman left for their new home in Manila on May 5, spending their last two or three days with Col. and Mrs. Lundeen. Major and Mrs. McCulloch entertained them at dinner on the evening of the 4th, their guests being Capt. and Mrs. Brady and Capt. and Mrs. Martindale. Lieut. and Mrs. Baldwin were their hosts at luncheon on the preceding day, and they took dinner with Chaplain and Mrs. Smith on Tuesday. On Saturday, the 30th, Capt. and Mrs. Fisher had as dinner guests Lieutenant Colonel Ruckman, Major and Mrs. U. G. Worriow and Captain English.

The sinking of the old mail steamer Charles Poitaj, on her way from Corregidor to Cavite on April 23, has not proved such an overwhelming disaster in the matter of loss of life as at first apprehended. It is settled that but four men were lost, and the one white man reported drowned was finally rescued, after floating upon a hatch in and out of the harbor, as the tides ebbed and flowed, for two days and nights, without food or water. There was but one soldier aboard, a sergeant from Fort McKinley, who was among the first saved.

FIRST WEDDING AT FORT MILLS.

Fort Mills, Corregidor, P.I., June 10, 1911.

Fort Mills has had its first wedding. The skilful hands of many friends had been busy for hours on June 3, robbing the island of its choicest plants to make the pretty bungalow of Lieut. Jarvis J. Bain, C.E., a bower of tropical beauty for the marriage of his sister-in-law, Miss Ida Botsford Ralston, who has been an inmate of his home for a little over a year, to Lieut. Monte J. Hickok, C.A.C. Colored Japanese lanterns lighted the porch, at one end of which the post band was stationed among the palms, and an unusually choice program was rendered, Chief Musician Illingworth performing on the harp with his well known skill. The bridal party entered from the opposite end, and took their places before an arch of green, the Rev. Mr. Cook, of the First Presbyterian Church, of Manila, performing the ceremony. The bride was attired in a charming gown of white crepe de Chine, trimmed with silver passementerie, and carried a bouquet of the exquisite white "love-chain" vine. Her veil was fastened most becomingly with a delicate spray of the same. She was preceded by Mrs. Lucian D. Booth, as matron of honor, in white organ-die and satin, carrying a cluster of the pink "love-chain." The groom, his best man, Lieut. Joseph R. Davis, C.A.C., and Lieutenant Bain, who gave the bride away, were in white, with side-arms. The scene was most picturesque, with the gay gowns and snowy uniforms of the guests, contrasting with the green background, and made a fitting setting for so sweet a bride. The young couple left for the city in a special launch, with a bright moon and a smooth sea, after a delightful reception, with the usual refreshments and two superb cakes, cut with the sword in the regulation style, and were escorted to their boat with cheers and farewells, not forgetting

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plenty of rice, by the younger guests. All the officers and ladies of the post were present, and among those from town were Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Buckman, Miss Buckman, Capt. and Mrs. William F. Tobin, Miss Tobin, Capt. and Mrs. Michael J. McDonough, C.E., Lieut. John R. Barber, Med. Corps, and Mrs. Barber, Mrs. Harold S. Hetrick, also Major and Mrs. Worriow and Lieut. and Mrs. Joseph C. Thomas from the Scout camp. Many handsome presents testified to the popularity of the young couple, and the lucky recipient of the bride's bouquet was Capt. James Prentice, C.A.C. Does this sign ever fail? Never.

The pavilion is finished at last, and has been the scene of several successful shows. The Chaplain has also held services regularly on Sunday mornings, and delivered some interesting lectures, with views. On Decoration Day the hall was crowded to attend the patriotic commemorative services of the day, the officers attending also, and an excellent quartette rendering national hymns. Only those who have been here know how it makes one feel to hear those airs and say those old familiar words we knew so well at home. But we expect the attendance to burst the "pail" walls right open when the long-anticipated "Corridor Minstrels," "thirty-five artists," "coming!" have really come!

Lieut. Daniel P. Card, Med. Corps, has entirely recovered from the injury to his arm, caused by a fall from his horse. Two men are lying in the post hospital, insane from the effects of working in the heated casemates of Carabao Island; it is feared one will not recover. Mrs. and Miss Buckman were the guests for several days of Col. and Mrs. Lundeen, and Mrs. Tobin passed the week with Mrs. James F. Brady, and several bridge parties have been held in her honor.

Major and Mrs. Schumm, who arrived, with their daughter and her husband, Lieutenant Smith, on May 10, are quite settled and recovered from their long and fatiguing journeys. Col. and Mrs. Millard F. Harmon are expected very soon, after a short stay at Baguio, where Lieut. and Mrs. John W. Lang, recently married, are spending their honeymoon.

It is rumored that the sunken mail steamer, the Poizat, is to be raised and put on the route again; at present mail only comes three times a week, but, though slow, it is sure. Lieut. Edward N. Woodbury, C.A.C., has returned from a pleasant trip to the southern islands.

BOSTON HARBOR NOTES.

Boston Harbor, Mass., July 19, 1911.

An informal hop was held on Friday night in the post gymnasium at Fort Andrews, the music being furnished by the band of the Coast Artillery Corps, Massachusetts Volunteer Militia. Among those present were Capt. and Mrs. Reeder, Colonel Lombard and his staff, Lieut. and Mrs. Willett, Miss Lucy Mosby, Miss Marguerite Knox, Mrs. Dyer, Miss Constance Dyer, Miss Walsh, Lieut. and Mrs. William Koenig, Lieut. and Mrs. J. W. Lyon, Mrs. Reeder, Mrs. Martin, Mrs. McRitchie and Lieutenants Dyer, Cannon, Pierce, Dennis, Walsh and Roth, P.A. Paymr, D. G. McRitchie and Matt Ridgway. Before the hop Col. and Mrs. Ridgway and Lieut. and Mrs. Willett entertained with dinners. Mrs. Ridgway's guests were Miss Mosby, Lieut. and Mrs. J. W. Lyon, Lieutenants Roth and Dennis; Mrs. Willett's were Miss Marguerite Knox, Mrs. McRitchie and Lieut. and Mrs. William Koenig, of Fort Warren, Paymaster McRitchie and Lieut. Fenelon Cannon.

Col. R. H. Patterson is back at Fort Banks after a week spent in camp at Fort Andrews. Capt. and Mrs. John Storck left Fort Banks Monday. They have taken rooms for a month on the Boulevard, Winthrop, Mass. Major R. W. Patterson has returned to Fort Banks. Captain Powers arrived at Fort Banks Monday to take command of the 7th Company. Dr. Hiram Phillips is back at Fort Andrews after four months in Texas. Miss Susan Ristine, of Boston, is spending a few days with Mrs. F. H. Lincoln, of Fort Banks. Miss Perego, of Chicago, is visiting her brother, Lieut. Fordyce Perego, at Fort Strong.

Capt. and Mrs. F. H. Lincoln were the guests of Capt. and Mrs. G. P. Hawes, of Fort Warren, over Saturday and Sunday. Major and Mrs. Frank Coe, of Fort Monroe, Va., are the guests of the latter's brother and sister-in-law, Major and Mrs. William Chamberlain, of Fort Warren. Colonel Hawes, of Richmond, Va., is visiting his son, Capt. G. P. Hawes. Capt. and Mrs. F. H. Lincoln, of Fort Banks, entertained at dinner on Tuesday night. Miss Ristine and Captain Powers. Major William P. Pence, of Washington, D.C., has been up here as an observer during the Militia encampment at the harbor posts. Mrs. Russell P. Reeder, of Fort Andrews, has her sister, Mrs. Mayfield, with her. Tuesday the Massachusetts Volunteer Militia completed their annual encampment at the harbor posts and they have returned to their homes.

PRESIDIO OF MONTEREY.

Monterey, Cal., July 13, 1911.

Miss Pickering returned from a most pleasant trip through the Yosemite with Mr. and Mrs. Parks, from Pacific Grove, in their machine. This garrison has been particularly fortunate in having Chauncey Olcott and Mrs. Fiske in the last ten days. Miss Ames gave a hop supper Friday, the guests including several members of the Olcott Company and Miss Pickering. Mrs. Merriman, Captains Pickering, Baldwin, Lieutenants Dravo and Olmsted, Lieut. and Mrs. Moorman returned Monday from a week spent in San Francisco.

Much regret is felt for the departure of Lieut. and Miss Creary, who leave Friday morning and will take an apartment in San Francisco. Mrs. Bracken entertained with cards for Miss Creary Wednesday. Her other guests were Mesdames Miller, Wright, Dolph, Christie, Kalde, W. J. Davis, Merriman, Glen Davis, Woodson and several ladies from Monterey. The prizes were won by Mrs. Wright, Mrs. Christie and Mrs. Kalde.

Mrs. Dolph is expecting her sister for a visit next week. Chaplain Lutz has established a moving picture machine in the post amusement hall. The pictures promise to be very good. The 1st and 3d Battalions left Tuesday for a practice march, returning Wednesday.

Colonel Wright had as his guests for luncheon at Pebble Beach Lodge Mrs. Wright, Mrs. Warner, Mrs. Merriman and Miss Warner. Capt. and Mrs. Christie, Captains Price and Baldwin, Lieutenants Pope, Minnigerode, Dravo, Olmsted and Brush were also at the Lodge for luncheon Wednesday. Mrs. Miller returned from San Francisco Thursday. Mrs. Miller entertained at dinner Thursday Col. and Mrs. Wright, Col. and Mrs. McIver, Mrs. Bracken and Miss Creary. Lieutenant Baker returned from San Francisco Tuesday evening.

Mrs. Wright and Mrs. Merriman entertained with cards Thursday in honor of Miss Creary. The guests were Mesdames Miller, Evans, Christie, Kalde, Bracken, Dolph, Miller, Gracie, Mrs. W. J. Davis, Mrs. Brocius, Mrs. Pope, Woodson, Glen Davis, Misses Creary and Davis. The prizes were won by Mrs. Christie, Mrs. Gracie and Miss Creary.

Mrs. Wyman and children have returned after several months spent in Louisville, Ky. Mrs. McIver returned from a visit with Col. and Mrs. Smedberg in San Rafael. Miss Morris, from Los Angeles, is visiting her cousin, Miss Pickering.

TAMPA HARBOR NOTES.

Fort Dade, Fla., July 17, 1911.

The Fort Dade baseball team played the Fort Tampa team at Fort Tampa on Monday, the score being 7-6 in favor of Fort Dade. Another game was played with the Fort Tampa team on Thursday, the soldiers winning by 8-3. The Fort Dade band, which accompanied the ball team, played for an amateur musical entertainment in the Fort Tampa school-

house on Thursday evening. The team and band were accompanied by Capt. and Mrs. A. G. Clarke, Mrs. H. S. Warner, Lieut. Harold I. Gardiner, Capt. William Bahrt, of the Pilot Station, and Professor Coccia.

A merry party of Tampa's young society folk is holding forth at the quarters of Lieut. E. E. Bennett, chaperoned by Mrs. L. S. Oppenheimer and Mrs. Givens, and consists of the Misses Hortense, Irma, Olive, Dorothy and Carmen Oppenheimer, Master Louis Oppenheimer, Miss Fay Givens and Miss Maggie Collins. The party went to Bradenton shopping on the launch Shipp on Friday, accompanied by Capt. and Mrs. Clarke, Lieutenants Seybt and Gardiner and Dr. Gunkle. Miss Earnestine Webb, of Bradenton, was the guest of Miss Bonita Clarke for four days this week. The members of the House party at the quarters of Lieut. E. E. Bennett were entertained with a boating party on Saturday, when other guests were Dr. Albert Eber, Lieut. and Mrs. John McKie and Paul E. Clarke. Lieut. Henry N. Sumner entertained for Lieut. E. E. Bennett and guests on Friday evening with a watermelon party on the beach. Other guests were Capt. and Mrs. Adna G. Clarke, Lieut. and Mrs. John McKie, Lieut. Clarence E. Seybt, E. E. Bennett, Henry N. Sumner, Harold I. Gardiner, Dr. Albert Eber and Dr. George I. Gunkle.

Supt. and Mrs. Charles Johnston went to Fort Tampa on Thursday, from whence they sailed for Cuba on the Olivette on Thursday evening. Mr. Johnston will superintend the construction of a new naval station, shortly to be built in the district of Guantanamo, Cuba.

Mrs. Adna G. Clarke was the guest of Capt. and Mrs. H. S. Warner at dinner in Tampa on Thursday. Miss Bonita Clarke is the guest for a few days of Miss Earnestine Webb and parents of Bradenton. Capt. Adna G. Clarke, accompanied his mother, Mrs. Ellen A. Clarke, on a sightseeing expedition around Tampa and vicinity on Tuesday.

The steamer Pickering, Capt. A. S. Stanton sailing master, returned to Fort Dade on Thursday, after an absence of two months, spent in Mobile for repairs. The same day the steamer Holabird, which has been taking the place of the Pickering, started on her return trip to Mobile.

FORT SAM HOUSTON.

Fort Sam Houston, Texas, July 15, 1911.

Brig. Gen. William Crozier, Chief of Ordnance, U.S. Army, was given a review and drill at the post parade grounds by the 11th Cavalry, Col. James Parker commanding. Officers of the 11th Cavalry entertained in camp, inviting their friends in city and Army. Two bands, of the 11th Cavalry and the 17th Infantry, furnished the music, and the grounds were brilliantly illuminated with camp fires and Chinese lanterns.

Officers of the 3d Infantry Brigade entertained their friends in town and post with a delightful hop given at Muth's Garden.

Lieut. and Mrs. Charles T. Herr, 22d Inf., leave for an extended tour through Canada and Europe. Colonel Butler and Mrs. Butler are in California for the summer.

The 11th Cavalry dance at the Menger Hotel, Friday, July 15, was a brilliant and enjoyable affair. In the receiving line were Mrs. Bell, Mrs. Fuller, Mrs. Rogers and Mrs. Dickman. The 11th Cavalry band was in attendance, and the program for the dancing music was excellent. An open air concert, given by the Beethoven Männerchor in their gardens on Adams street, in honor of Generals Carter and Hoyt and the officers of the 3d Brigade, was largely attended and very enjoyable.

Troop A, 3d Cav., has returned from its temporary station at Eagle Pass, on patrol duty along the Rio Grande. Capt. C. W. Van Way was in command of the troops. Men and animals were in good shape though the march, overland from El Paso, was a rather trying experience. The departure of other troops from the camp to their respective stations is making quite a marked difference at the post, camp and in town. Col. H. Van Orsdel, 17th Inf., and his troops have gone to Leon Springs, until July 21.

The different organizations of the regiment, fourteen in all not to mention the pack train and the wagon train, entertained their friends with true soldier hospitality before the departure of the first troops that left the camp. The 13th Infantry were the first to go—all miss them from camp—Cavalry band and Infantry band furnished the music. San Antonio is known far and wide as "the soldiers' town."

The members of the Press Club and their officers, who arranged and managed the two days' musical celebration on July 3 and 4, were successful in every way. The music furnished by all the bands of the U.S. Army stationed here, and were here in the manner camp, gave the grandest musical treat to thousands of San Antonians and from other cities. Leaders of all bands were highly complimented.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

BORN.

BAKER.—Born at St. Louis, Mo., July 7, 1911, to the wife of Post Comy. Sergt. John R. Baker, U.S.A., a son, John R. Baker, 3d.

CAPLES.—Born at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., July 12, 1911, to Capt. and Mrs. W. G. Caples, Corps of Engineers, U.S.A., a son, James Steffen Caples.

MACMILLAN.—Born at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, July 18, 1911, a son, Tadd MacMillan, to the wife of Lieut. William T. MacMillan, 23d U.S. Inf.

McMILLEN.—Born at Utica, N.Y., July 6, 1911, to Asst. Paymr. Fred E. McMillen, U.S.N., and Mrs. McMillen, a daughter, Jean.

NOBLE.—Born at Fort McIntosh, Laredo, Texas, July 14, 1911, to the wife of Capt. William H. Noble, Paymaster's Dept., U.S.A., a daughter, Susan Vilette, granddaughter of Major and Mrs. John Park Finley.

O'SHEA.—Born at Fort Meade, S.D., July 10, 1911, a daughter, Margaret Todd, to the wife of Capt. John O'Shea, 4th U.S. Cavalry.

ROBINSON.—Born at Williamsport, Pa., July 4, 1911, to Lieut. Francis M. Robinson, U.S.N., and Mrs. Robinson, a son.

SLAYTON.—Born on July 13, 1911, at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, to the wife of Ensign Charles Churchill Slayton, U.S.N., a son.

TURNER.—Born at the Deaconess Hospital, Indianapolis, Ind., July 19, 1911, to the wife of Lieut. F. H. Turner, 23d U.S. Inf., a son.

MARRIED.

CHAFFEE-BERSLEY.—At San Francisco, Cal., July 8, 1911, Mr. Eben W. Chaffee, a nephew of Lieut. Gen. Adna R. Chaffee, U.S.A., to Miss Lillian Bersley.

HICKOK-RAISTON.—At Fort Mills, Corregidor, P.I., June 3, 1911, Lieut. Monte J. Hickok, C.A.C., and Miss Ida Botsford Raiston, sister-in-law of Lieut. Jarvis J. Bain, C.E.

LOOMIS-FOWLER.—At Aurora, Ill., July 12, 1911, Lieut. Sam Colby Loomis, U.S.N., and Miss Harriet Fowler.

STRAUSS-CONNOR.—At Clinton, O., July 6, 1911, Ensign Harold A. Strauss, U.S.N., and Miss Isla Adeline Connor.

TRIPP-DUGGER.—At Williams, Ore., July 4, 1911, Post Q.M. Sergt. George D. Tripp, U.S.A., and Miss Selina Dolores Dugger.

WAINER-SHEPPARD.—At Minneapolis, Minn., July 12, 1911, Lieut. Max R. Wainer, 28th U.S. Inf., and Miss Amy E. Sheppard.

DIED.

FREAR.—Died at Saranac Lake July 17, 1911, of acute appendicitis, Titus Eddy Frear, aged twelve years, six months and twenty-one days, only son of Edwin Augustus Frear, and Eliza Eddy Haskell Frear, of Troy, N.Y., and nephew of the wife of Civil Eng. Charles Wellman Parks, U.S.N.

GIENTRY.—Died at Concord, N.H., July 18, 1911, Mr. John Gientry, father of Capt. Daniel H. Gientry, U.S.A.

JOHNSON.—Killed in a railway accident at Kentfield, Cal., Frank Spaulding Johnson, brother of Mrs. Henry Glass, widow of the late Rear Admiral Henry Glass, U.S.N.

OWEN.—Died at Guthrie, Okla., July 16, 1911, Mrs. Narcissa Chisholm Owen, mother of U.S. Senator Owen, of Oklahoma, and Major W. O. Owen, U.S.A., retired.

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QUILL.—Died at Newton Centre, Mass., July 9, 1911, Mrs. Annie Elizabeth Quill, wife of Chief Mach. James Quill, U.S.N.

ROLLINS.—Died at Baltimore, Md., July 7, 1911, Louis N. Rollins, acting ensign, U.S.N., 1864-5.

SMEDBERG.—Died at San Rafael, Cal., July 19, 1911, Brevet Col. William R. Smedberg, major, U.S.A., retired, father of Capt. William R. Smedberg, 14th U.S. Cav.

STIVERS.—Died at Kansas City, Mo., July 13, 1911, Major Charles F. Stivers, Substantive Dept., U.S.A.

WOODHULL.—Died at West Philadelphia, Pa., July 16, 1911, Pay Dir. William W. Woodhull, U.S.N., retired.

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

The 1st, 2d and 3d Batteries, N.G.N.Y., under command of Major David Wilson, had a very hard march to the camp at Peekskill, N.Y., during the excessive hot weather and over dusty roads. During the march some five horses died all told, one each in the 1st and 3d Batteries and three in the 2d. When camp was reached officers and men were pretty well fagged out with the roundabout and hilly march of some eighty-eight miles. In camp a most strenuous week was put in, and not a moment was wasted. There were drills and target shooting, including both direct and indirect fire, and the scores of each command were more than good. There was no sickness among the men, who were well provided for during the march and at camp. One command received an issue of very ripe beef, which Major Torribery, surgeon, promptly condemned upon receiving complaint. Major Gen. Frederick D. Grant, U.S.A., was an interested spectator of the long range target practice July 13. The attendance in the three organizations was excellent, and the work performed was highly satisfactory. The return home was made by a shorter route, along the Hudson River.

Capt. Charles Healy, of Co. I, 69th N.Y., who was elected lieutenant colonel on July 17, receiving fourteen votes against thirteen cast for Lieut. Percival E. Nagle, has proved an exceptionally competent officer for a number of years. His company, both as to drill and personnel, has been of a very high order, and has long been a credit to the 69th and to the Service. Lieutenant Colonel-elect Healy joined Company I as a private Jan. 11, 1886, was promoted corporal in 1887, sergeant in 1888, second lieutenant in 1891, and captain in 1893. He served with the 69th Volunteers in 1898, in the Volunteer Army of the United States, and after the regiment was re-established in the National Guard of New York he resigned June 20, 1899. He was again sought to take the captaincy of the company on Jan. 13, 1904, and accepted the office. He was appointed a military aid on the staff of Governor Hughes Jan. 31, 1907, serving until the Governor relinquished office, Dec. 31, 1910. It seemed to be the general opinion before the election that Lieutenant Nagle would receive the majority. Captain Healy was put in the field as a dark horse, but he won the race. One of Lieutenant Nagle's supporters, Lieut. John E. Chiquette, of the state army after 10 P.M., too late to vote, otherwise the vote would have been a tie. Capt. William J. Costigan came down from the Catskill Mountains to vote for Captain Healy. The latter desires to promote harmony in the regiment, and invited the officers to a dinner at an early date. Lieutenant Nagle took the defeat good naturedly and explained his followers with some refreshments. Colonel Connor, very much pleased at the result of the election. A new Company L has been mustered in, and the following officers have been selected: Capt. T. J. Moynahan, 1st Lieut. E. G. B. Riley and 2d Lieut. T. J. Thorp.

During the days of the Civil War a young officer of Volunteer Cavalry named Freichel was riding through the streets of Washington when he came upon a civilian driving by in a carriage and thought he recognized in him an acquaintance. He accordingly accosted him familiarly and received in reply a stony stare of non-recognition. This angered him and putting his hand through the window of the carriage, he gave a sharp twist to the beard worn by its occupant. Alas! it was not his friend, but the redoubtable Secretary of War, Mr. Stanton. The two officers who were sent home from the state camp at Peekskill, N.Y., as reported last week, appear to have been the victims of a similar mistake; they pulled the beard of the wrong man. Whatever license they may be supposed to have had to indulge their merry mood at the expense of a stranger General Roe had an equal right to order them home; and so "honors are easy." It appears that Lieut. Colonel Bunnell, by orders from General Roe, was given charge of the camp of the student officers, and laid out the tents in several streets, divided into east and west, in order that the large number of officers present could be readily located. It was an excellent system. There were some 200 officers present and Colonel Bunnell, to further aid the ready finding of an officer, had the names of the officers put outside the tent they occupied. "He did not carry a hammer and tack up cards himself, an officer says, 'but was followed by an orderly, who carried the hammer and tacked up the cards. It is true that Colonel Bunnell wore no coat, as the day was so excessively warm that orders had been issued that coats need not be worn, and the officers of the Army present as instructors, were among the first to establish this commonsense rule."

At annual small-arms practice June 21 Troop D, of Syracuse, N.Y., made a figure of merit of 90.0 (ninety), winning for the third successive year first prize headquarters, Division N.G.N.Y. This is a gain of 7.74 over its figure of merit for 1910, at which time it increased its 1909 record by 7.26. This is the highest figure of merit that has ever been made in New York by any Cavalry, Artillery, Engineer or Signal Corps organization of the National Guard, and has been surpassed by only one company of Infantry, Co. M, 3d Regiment. The troop qualified 100 per cent. marksmen, this being the first time this has been accomplished by any organization since the present method of scoring was adopted in 1908. Thirty troopers out of the sixty-five made scores of sixty or over. In the contest for the silver cup given this year by charter ex-members, Pvt. J. F. A. Comstedt, for the private securing the highest score two years in succession, Priv. Chester H. King and W. Howard Moyer tied with scores of 65, King winning first place by scoring 24 at the 300-yard range, while Moyer scored 21. Forty-nine of the sixty-five troopers qualified as sharpshooters the same day and given additional on a subsequent occasion. This was the first formal occasion on which the new range located on the Troop D's farm has been used by the organization. The troop farm of 140 acres, located ten miles from Syracuse, was acquired by the organization in 1908 for grazing and breeding purposes and target practice. The installation of tennis courts and a polo field is planned for the near future. A bungalow clubhouse on the farm is proving a very popular week-end resort for the troopers. First Sergt. James Leslie Kincaid, recently unanimously elected second lieutenant to fill the vacancy caused by the promotion to first lieutenant of 2d Lieut. Joseph M. Meatyard, received his commission July 5. Lieutenant Kincaid is a charter member of the organization, having enlisted April 26, 1904.

The intertroop tournament of Squadron A, of New York, for the Boulton cups will take place on July 24, 26 and 28, at Van Cortlandt Park. The team of Troop 1 will play the team of Troop 3 on Monday, July 24; the team of Troop 2 will play the team of Troop 4 on Wednesday, July 26. Finals, Saturday, July 28, all at Van Cortlandt Park.

NEW JERSEY.

Major Evan M. Johnson, jr., 6th U.S. Inf., having reported to the Governor and commander-in-chief of New Jersey, is detailed as inspector-instructor of the National Guard of this state, with station at Trenton, N.J. Major Johnson will proceed to the state camp grounds, Sea Girt, on July 22, during the encampment of the National Guard.

The 4th New Jersey, Colonel Brinkerhoff, will assemble at the army in Jersey City Saturday, Aug. 5, 1911, and proceed to the annual encampment at Camp Wilson, Sea Girt, N.J., for tour of duty ending Aug. 13, 1911. Sergt. William G. Negus, 5th U.S. Inf., will report to the officer of the day, and under his directions assist in instructing the members of the Guard. Company commanders will be responsible for the good order of their company while on the train going to and returning from camp. They will place sentinels at the car doors and allow none of their men to leave the cars until the regiment is properly detrained. Guard will be mounted immediately after the regiment arrives at camp. The following is the detail of officers: Officer of the day, Capt. Alexander MacGlashan, Co. F; officer of the guard, 1st Lieut. Elmer A. Davison, Co. B; supernumerary officer of the guard, 2d Lieut. Hugh A. Curtis, Co. G. The following daily routine includes: Reveille, 5:30 a.m.; company drills, 6 a.m.; breakfast, 6:45 a.m.; guard mount, 9 a.m.; battalion drill, 9:30 a.m.; dinner, 12 m.; drills, extended order, 1:30 p.m.; review (when ordered), 4 p.m.; evening parade, 6:15 p.m.; supper, 7 p.m.; tattoo, 10 p.m.; taps, 10:30 p.m.; Sundays no drills; inspection of quarters, 9 a.m.; divine service, Capt. J. Madison Haro, Chaplain, 10:30 a.m.; divine service, Rev. E. S. Brock, S.J., 7:30 a.m. Rations for enlisted men will be cooked by the enlisted cooks of the different companies, commanding officers of the companies will be responsible for the care, cooking and distribution of the rations to their men. Color Sergt. Herman G. Rohlf, is appointed provost sergeant.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Co. G, 3d Regiment, Pa. N.G., located in Philadelphia, has opened a clubhouse at Tinicum avenue, below Bow Creek, within five hundred yards of the Esatington rifle range. The building is now free of all incumbrances, and is nicely situated, within close proximity of Darby Creek, where it affords boating facilities. It has surrounding it a quarter mile running track, also a baseball field and a two hundred yard rifle range. The company has shown commendable enterprise.

In referring to the recent camp tour of the 4th Brigade of Pa. N.G. at Mount Gretna, Pa., under command of Brigadier General Coryell, this Philadelpha Inquirer says: "The 4th Brigade has finished its annual tour of duty in the field, its officers and men have been returned to their homes and it is safe to say that their respective thoughts carry them to the point of at last having become something very near to the status of real soldier. In a remarkably few years the evolution of the National Guardsman from a vigorous, skylarking, undisciplined wearer of a uniform to a thoughtful knowledge-seeker of things martial, and with not a whit less vigor, but an almost utter elimination of skylarking and horseplay, has been such as to excite the admiration of the severest critics. No better evidence of good discipline can be had when the newspapermen sent to the camp to report the doings state that there is no rowdism. By that it is known there was no rowdism, no alleged funny stunts, no parading after hours of 'Hoodoo Guards' and kindred marauders. The weather conditions during the just ended camp were of a character to try the endurance, mental and physical, of those subjected to the fierce heat. Reports show that a number of the men were prostrated during the maneuvers, but so far nothing serious has resulted." The consolidated report, on July 8, showed 2,097 officers and men were in camp, as follows: 8th Infantry, 719; 6th Infantry, 638; 4th Infantry, 645; Troop G and the 2d City Troop, 100. Total 2,097. The detail of Regular Army officers present, assigned by the War Department, were: Major Marcus D. Cronin, detailed to brigade headquarters; Major George O. Cress, detailed to Troop G, and to the 2d City Troop; Major Eric V. Bookmiller, to the 4th Infantry; Capt. C. H. Miller, to the 6th Infantry; 1st Lieut. James M. Churchill, to 8th Infantry, and 1st Lieut. Allan M. Pope, to 4th Brigade. One of the new features inaugurated by Major Rausch, brigade Q.M., and Major Byers, brigade C.S., this year was the ice and meat issue. Heretofore the meat issue was made in the morning and the ice issue later, with the result that often the meat was spoiled before the ice arrived. Through the efforts of Majors Rausch and Byers, ice was issued this year on the evening before, so that the ice boxes were thoroughly cooled and ready for the issue of meat the next morning.

MICHIGAN.

The Michigan National Guard will hold its annual encampment at Port Huron, Aug. 9 to 18, inclusive. Commissary supplies will be issued on a money basis, the estimated cost per day per man being twenty-four cents. Any amount drawn in excess of that amount will be charged to the company, and any saving credited. The following will be issued through the brigade commissary: Fresh beef, bacon, bread, flour, beans, potatoes, prunes, evaporated apples, coffee, sugar, vinegar, pickles, salt, pepper, soap, candles, baking powder, rice, evaporated milk, lard, butter and matches. All cooks and waiters must be provided with white coats or aprons, or both. Orders for their inspection prior to each meal will be issued later. An abundant supply of cloth for the protection of food will be taken. Oil cloth covering for mess tables will not be used; white roll paper may be used for this purpose, and destroyed after each meal. All tables must be scrubbed after each meal. Major Walter G. Rogers, Q.M.G., and in the capacity of commissary general, will establish a depot storehouse in Port Huron in advance of the arrival of troops. Sergts. David Sheedy, 2d U.S. Inf., William Bruch, 4th U.S. Inf., will report to Major William M. Hatch, brigade Q.M.G. for duty. Guard duty.—No man will be allowed to go on guard who cannot repeat his general orders, salute, and perform his duty properly while on post.

The following will represent the state of Michigan at the national shoot to be held at Camp Perry, Aug. 21, 1911: Major M. J. Phillips, I.S.A.P.; Capt. Percy Patterson, 3d Inf.; Pvt. Andrew Bonacore, 3d Inf.; Capt. William Conboy, 3d Inf.; Lieut. Niel P. Geidey, 2d Inf.; Capt. A. C. Wilson, 1st Inf.; Capt. Payson Foster, S.O.; Lieut. Samuel Pepper, 3d Inf.; Lieut. George Bancroft, 3d Inf.; Lieut. A. B. Newton, 2d Inf.; Corp. Joseph Cowley, Engrs.; Sergt. Fred Hauser, 1st Inf.; Battalion Sergt. Allison Grey, 1st Inf.; Major H. B. Britton, S.O.; Capt. Guy M. Wilson, 3d Inf.; Col. George B. McLaughlin, team captain; Lieut. Conrad Lucas, 1st Inf., team coach; Major Earl R. Stewart, 2d Inf., range officer, and Capt. John C. Evans, 1st Inf., commissary.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

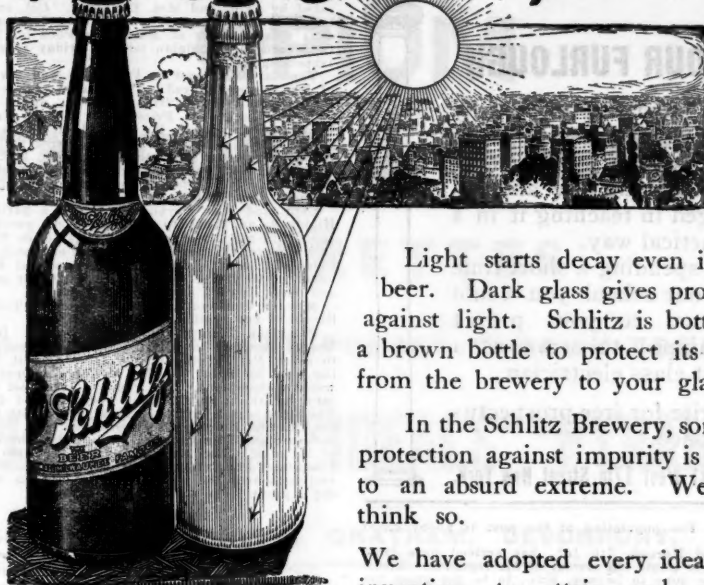
Questions must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer. Questions are answered as soon as possible, but no particular time can be given for replies. We do not answer questions by mail.

J. E. B.—No orders have been issued for the 27th Infantry to leave the United States for foreign service. Returned from Cuba in 1909.

W. A. asks: Can a soldier in Coast Art. Corps, one year and nine months, get his discharge by favor, if he can show that he is worth a certain amount of money? Answer: No; discharges by favor are only granted in case of the death of a parent, leaving the surviving parent wholly dependent upon the soldier for support. See G.O. 90, W.D., 1911, and apply for purchase of discharge.

C. D. asks: (1) Under what statute of the law were the Brownsville soldiers condemned? (2) And how could they select fourteen men from 167, when they said they found no man guilty? Answer: (1) President Roosevelt discharged these troops without honor, as he believed they or some of them were guilty of "shooting up" the town of Brownsville. This was the Commander-in-Chief's privilege, just as it is a civilian employer's right, under ordinary condition of hire, to discharge, without a letter of recommendation, his clerks whose

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services may not appear to him to be satisfactory. (2) Congress conducted exhaustive hearings and three years later provided for a board to investigate the whole affair and report upon the eligibility to re-enlistment of such members of the discharged companies as might apply for re-enlistment and offered proofs of their non-participation in the "shooting-up." The weeks and months that were devoted to the investigations produced a mass of evidence and testimony that fills thousands of pages. The final board reported April 6, 1910, and this report was published in the Army and Navy Journal of April 9, 1910. The report itself does not state the reasons for the selection of the fourteen men, and even in this the court stood three to five in favor of these men's claims to re-enlistment.

J. C.—Up to this writing you have not been ordered up for examination for promotion. The last promotions to first lieutenant in Coast Art. Corps were announced in our issue of June 24, and these are all given in the June 20 blue list.

L. G. G.—Blue continues to be the color for full dress uniform. Olive drab and khaki are service uniforms.

F. A. D. asks: Enlisted June 26, 1905; discharged Jan. 5, 1908, for convenience of Government; re-enlisted Jan. 5, 1908. Am now in my seventh year continuous service and only drawing \$18 a month. Am I not on my third enlistment? Answer: When the pay bill was passed May 11, 1908, you had less than three years' service, and were therefore counted in the first period, where you remained until the end of the then current enlistment. You are in the second.

R. N. P.—S. L. Pike is No. 164 on the lineal list of first lieutenants of Infantry, as given in the June 20 list. Our classified Army orders from week to week have noted the details from the extra officers as instructors of state militia and they are acting at present.

K. B. K. asks: Enlisted Jan. 25, 1908; discharged Jan. 24, 1911; re-enlisted June 6, 1911. Being out of the Service for over four months I did not draw the bonus when I re-enlisted. Can I purchase my discharge at any time or must I serve a certain time? (2) Can an enlisted man apply for commission in the Philippine Islands or Hawaiian Islands? Answer: (1) Full information is given in G.O. 90 on another page of this issue. (2) You may apply for privilege of examination for second lieutenant in Philippine Scouts, or for second lieutenant in the Regular Army. There is no exclusive Hawaiian force. For either the Philippine Scouts or the Regular Army examinations address the War Department for pamphlets.

O. H. asks: Enlisted June 8, 1905; discharged for convenience of Government March 15, 1907; re-enlisted March 16, 1907; discharged March 15, 1910; re-enlisted March 16, 1910, and received three months' bonus pay, rate of pay \$21. I am considered to be serving in second enlistment period. I was paid as private, first class, H.C., before June 8, 1898, \$19, and increase of one dollar each year, until 1910, and I am on my seventh year continuous service; should my pay raise on this enlistment? Answer: You are entitled to pay of second enlistment until termination of present period.

G. E. S. asks: (1) At what position does a corporal carry his piece between the time when the command "Line of squads!" is given for open order, and the time when he resumes his position in the line? (2) How does the right guide verify the alignment of the rear rank when the command "Open ranks!" is given? Answer: (1) Trail arms. (2) It is customary for them to incline the body slightly forward, keeping the feet on the line and speak to the men who are not dressed properly. The guide does not verify the alignment; that is the duty of the company commander.

FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth, Kas., July 17, 1911.

Mrs. Adna R. Chaffee, wife of General Chaffee, who has been the guest of her brother, Mr. Bertrand Rockwell, and Mrs. Rockwell, left Tuesday night for Fort D. A. Russell, where she will visit her daughter, Mrs. George F. Hamilton. Major D. C. Peyton, superintendent of the Indiana Reformatory, at Jeffersonville, Ind., is the guest of Major and Mrs. R. W. McLaughry. Mrs. John Mowry and Miss Annie Foley left Wednesday for Excelsior Springs, Mo., for a two weeks' stay. Capt. J. D. Taylor, paymaster, has gone to Fort Riley for a short stay. Mr. and Mrs. O. B. Taylor, sr., will be the guests for some time of Major and Mrs. Willis Uline at Fort Douglas.

Mrs. Rockwell, of Kansas City, Mo., entertained with a delightful luncheon Monday in honor of her sister, Mrs. Chaffee. Lieut. K. D. Klemm, of Fort Snelling, Minn., guest of Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Heim, has returned to his station. C. I. Martin, A.G., of Kansas, was the guest of friends here Monday and completed arrangements for the encampment of the National Guard of Kansas, July 17-29.

Col. R. H. R. Loughborough, 13th Inf., leaves shortly for two months' visit with friends and relatives. Lieut. John Tausig has returned from a ten days' stay in New York, where he attended a fraternity meeting.

Troop E, 15th Cav., had everything its own way in the baseball game played Sunday afternoon at the post, winning by a score of 10 to 0 from a team representing the 1st Battalion, 13th Inf.

Major and Mrs. L. A. Fuller entertained at dinner Monday for Col. and Mrs. Harry O. Perley. Major and Mrs. E. R. Stuart and children left Thursday for West Point. Dr. Ernest R. Gentry left Saturday for a two weeks' visit in San Antonio, Texas. The Misses Littebrant have arrived from St. Louis, Mo., to spend the summer with their parents, Capt. and Mrs. William Littebrant. Mrs. I. F. Fravel and little daughter have returned from a month's visit with Lieutenant Fravel in San Antonio. Col. and Mrs. E. B. Fuller have returned from a month's visit with relatives in Detroit, Chicago and Rockford, Ill.

Capt. and Mrs. T. O. Murphy and Miss Evelyn Murphy have left for a three months' visit with relatives in Ohio. In October they sail for the Philippines. Capt. and Mrs. F. Sayre and Miss Elizabeth Sayre have gone to West Point to visit friends.

Uline, daughter of Major and Mrs. Willis Uline, entertained a number of little friends Tuesday evening at the home of her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. O. B. Taylor, in celebration of her tenth birthday. Her guests included Misses Eleanor Anthony, Charlotte Louise Lyslo, Josephine Rens, Mary McBride, Dacotah Dreschel, Lou and Cynthia Uline and Masters Craig and Robert Hunter, of the post, Walter Biddle and Lorraine Medill.

Miss Bessie Griffith entertained with a swimming party Wednesday morning at the post gymnasium, followed by a luncheon at the quarters of her parents, Dr. and Mrs. Griffith. Mrs. E. D. Barlow and baby have returned from San Antonio, where they have been the guests for the past month of Lieutenant Barlow. Lieut. Frank P. Lahm, of Fort Riley, was the guest the past week of his cousin, Mr. Howard H. Kimball, of Kansas City, Mo.

The 3d Battalion of Engineers arrived Saturday and are settled in their barracks. This will give the Engineers more

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than 400 men. The population of the post is about 3,000 now.

Lieutenant Gad Morgan, 7th Inf., has arrived here from Barnesville, Ga., to await the arrival of his regiment. Lieut. E. D. Barlow has gone to Lenape, Kas., to be the guest for a few days of Mr. and Mrs. Leach. Lieut. Ernest Graves and Lieut. G. E. Humphrey, 2d E. have arrived here for station. Lieut. S. J. Sutherland, 13th Inf., has left for a two months' visit with relatives before sailing for the Philippines. Capt. H. S. Wygant, 13th Inf., will remain one month longer the guest of friends in the East. Capt. R. H. McMaster, 5th Field Art., arrived here Saturday. Lieut. C. F. Thompson, 13th Inf., has gone on a six weeks' leave prior to leaving for Manila. Lieut. A. A. Hickok, 13th Inf., has also left on a six weeks' leave. Capt. and Mrs. R. E. Gibson were guests of friends in Kansas City Saturday. Mrs. S. L. Hunter, wife of the late Dr. Hunter, U.S.A., and daughters, Mildred and May, have left for an extended trip through the East, including short stays in Chicago, New York and a visit with relatives in Ithaca, N.Y. Mrs. John Mowry is in Excelsior Springs, Mo., for a short stay.

Mrs. Persons has gone to Cheyenne, Wyo., for the summer. Mrs. Baltzell left Saturday for Atlanta, Ga., to visit relatives. Capt. and Mrs. W. G. Caples announced the birth of a son on Wednesday, July 12, to whom they have given the name of James Stephens. Lieutenant Wood left Thursday for a short visit in Missoula, Mont.

Co. D, Signal Corps, commanded by Capt. George R. Gibbs, arrived Thursday from the Maneuver Division, San Antonio. Co. D was formerly stationed at Fort Omaha. They will occupy the new quarters on Sherman avenue. There was an informal hop Friday night at Pope Hall, when the famous 13th Infantry band played. Lieut. and Mrs. Arthur Carter left Thursday for New York.

The Army Service School Detachment, No. 2, gave a complimentary smoker Tuesday night to the baseball team Troop E, 15th Cav. A delightful evening was brought to a close by a match ball game between Sergeant Langin and Corporal Carroll, of Troop E, and Privates Randolph and Phillips, of the detachment.

The expert riflemen test was held for the 15th Cavalry at the rifle range Wednesday, conducted by Major Lenihan, 13th Inf. There were thirty-six entries, three officers and thirty-three men, but no one scored high enough to qualify. The highest score was made by Lieutenant Pike, 22 points.

The Quartermaster Department is constructing a 24-inch storm sewer to drain all that territory east and north of the college into One-Mile Creek. Work on grading Wint avenue and laying concrete walks to the new quarters along the river front will start in a few days.

The 1st Battalion, 13th Infantry, under command of Capt. E. R. Gibson, took a practice march of eight miles Wednesday.

Thursday night a bad fire was started in the grass north of the Federal Prison, but a large force of men succeeded in putting it out after a fight.

Major T. G. Hanson, Infantry, is acting as commandant of the Army Service School during the absence of General Potts and Col. J. P. Morrison. Lieut. R. E. Wood is spending a few days here, en route from San Antonio to his station at Fort Assiniboine. Mrs. Perry Buffington and daughter Margaret, wife and daughter of Colonel Buffington, 21st Inf., who have been spending some months in Japan, en route from the Philippines, have arrived in San Francisco and will arrive in Leavenworth the latter of July, where Miss Margaret will attend high school. They will be guests of Dr. and Mrs. C. D. Lloyd and Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Van Tuyl for some time and will be at home for the winter in Mrs. Van Tuyl's apartments, 319 Fifth avenue. Colonel Buffington will remain in the islands until the return of his regiment next spring.

Capt. H. L. Threlkeld, 80th Inf., who has just completed a course at the Army Service School, has gone to Morganfield, Ky., to spend three months. Major Louis Koehler, 4th Cav., the guest of his brother, Henry Koehler, cashier of the Western Exchange Bank, of Kansas City, Mo., left for Washington, D.C., Saturday to enter the War College. In his recent examination at Fort Riley, Kan., he made the highest grade ever achieved in a military examination at that post; his average was 599 out of a possible 600 points.

Mrs. Narcissa Owen, eighty years old, mother of Senator Robert L. Owen, of Oklahoma, and of Major W. O. Owen, U.S.A., retired, died at Guthrie, Okla., July 12 from injuries received several weeks ago in a fall. She was a Cherokee Indian, a native of Webber Falls, in old Indian Territory, and had achieved fame as an author and artist. Her principal book was a history of the Cherokee Indians. Mrs. Owen educated herself and filled a position in the Masonic High School, Fort Smith, Ark., where she first met Dr. Robert Latham Owen, of Virginia, who became her husband. With 500 other women from her section, during the Civil War she made uniforms day and night and nursed the wounded of the Southern army. She was an artist of more than ordinary boldness and talent and a musician of unusual attainments. It was Mrs. Owen's father, Thomas who, who received from Thomas Jefferson the famous peace medal which marked the perfect harmony of the U.S. Government and the Cherokee tribe. Mrs. Owen was directly descended from Queen Quastina, lineal successor of the seven original chiefs of Cherokee blood.

JEFFERSON BARRACKS.

Jefferson Barracks, Mo., July 10, 1911.

The St. Louis Society of the Medical Reserve Corps, U.S.A., held a meeting at this post on July 12 on the invitation of Major D. C. Howard. About forty members were present. The Society was addressed by Lieut. Col. J. R. Kean, M.C., and others. Following the formal meeting a reception was given in honor of the visiting officers at the quarters of Major and Mrs. Howard. Assisting Mrs. Howard were Mesdames Mann, Straub and Bryan. Troop to the colors and parade were given in honor of the visitors.

Mr. and Mrs. Pillsbury and Miss Pillsbury, who have been visiting Captain Pillsbury, departed Monday morning. Mrs. Mann returned on Monday after spending several weeks in New York. Mrs. Currier, from New York, arrived on Tuesday to visit Lieutenant Mitchell and his sisters and grandmother. Mrs. Currier left for the East on Sunday.

First Lieut. Olney Place, 18th Cav., who arrived last week, has been assigned to the 16th Recruit Company. First Lieut.

Otis R. Cole is now in command of the 23d Recruit Company, relieving Capt. John Robertson, who has gone on leave prior to taking up his duties at Fort Leavenworth.

Capt. and Mrs. Errington have moved from the "West End" into the large quarters formerly occupied by Captain Robertson. Lieutenant Place is to occupy the quarters vacated by Capt. and Mrs. Errington. Col. and Mrs. Mann entertained Lieut. and Mrs. Holmes and Lieut. and Mrs. Cole at a theater party at Mannion's Park on Thursday evening. Capt. and Mrs. Quinlan left on Friday to spend ten days at Ishpeming, Mich.

The Card Club met on Friday at Mrs. Mann's. Two tables of bridge were played. Those who attended were Mesdames Ford, Straub, Peek, Bryan, Holmes and Cole. Miss Kauffman was the guest. Prizes were won by Mrs. Ford and Mrs. Peek. Lieut. Col. J. R. Kean, Med. Corps, U.S.A., was the guest of Major and Mrs. Howard during the past week. Colonel Kean was en route to Washington, D.C., his present station, from Los Angeles, Cal., where he represented the Medical Corps of the Army at the recent meeting of the American Medical Association.

Capt. and Mrs. Bryan entertained a party at Forest Park Highlands on Thursday evening. Their guests were Capt. and Mrs. Ford and Mrs. Pace. Miss Katherine Kauffman, of Webster Groves, is spending the week-end with Lieut. and Mrs. Cole. Col. and Mrs. Mann entertained at dinner July 12 in honor of Lieutenant Colonel Kean. Other guests were Major and Mrs. Howard and Captain Pillsbury.

Mrs. D. C. Howard has been called to Toledo, Ohio, by the illness of her brother.

President Hedger, of the St. Louis Browns, American League Baseball team, received the consent of Colonel Mann to allow Pvt. George Curry, 16th Recruit Company, to join the team for a day, Sunday, to pitch against Philadelphia, the world's champions. The games at the post resulted in a victory for the 16th Company over the 23d Company Monday. The score was 5 to 2. Wednesday the 16th Company defeated the Hospital Corps with a score of 7 to 3. The 27th Company defeated the 18th Company in a game Thursday with a score of 20 to 6. The 27th Company won again Friday from the Hospital Corps, the score being 17 to 0. The post team was victorious over the "Grand Rapids," from St. Louis, in Sunday's game. The score was 24 to 5.

MARE ISLAND.

Mare Island, Cal., July 12, 1911.

There was a pleasant reunion of San Diegoan friends aboard the old receivership Independence on Wednesday, July 5, when Capt. and Mrs. Guy W. Brown entertained at dinner in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Griffin Bancroft, guests of Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Ernest E. Eckhardt. The guests, who had spent much time at San Diego together in various years, included Mr. and Mrs. Bancroft, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Eckhardt, Lieut. Frank McCommon, of the Paul Jones, and Mrs. McCommon, Lieut. and Mrs. Allen B. Reed and Lieut. Comdr. William H. Standley. Mr. and Mrs. Bancroft left on Friday last for their Southern home.

In honor of Mrs. Manly H. Simons, Mrs. Guy W. Brown entertained at a large card party aboard the Independence on Thursday afternoon, July 6. Prizes were won by Mrs. Simons, Mrs. Edmund W. Bonaffon, Mrs. Jay M. Salladay, Mrs. Herroshoff and Mrs. Emily Cutts, while the other guests included Mrs. Wing, Mrs. Mary Turner, Mrs. Frances B. Gatewood, Mrs. Allen B. Reed, Madam Irwin, Mrs. Ulys R. Webb, Mrs. Frank McCommon, Mrs. John M. Hornberger, Mrs. Stambell, Mrs. Thomas J. J. See, Mrs. Everett G. Morrell and Mrs. Stacy Potts. On the same afternoon Miss Ruth Hascal entertained in honor of Miss Emily Simons with two tables of five hundred, at which prizes were won by Miss Marie Yearley, of Baltimore, and Miss Reed. Others in the party were Miss Simons, Miss Virginia Dickinson, Miss Ernest Ellis, Miss Nina Blow, Miss Pegram, Mrs. William L. Calhoun and Mrs. Robert K. Van Mater.

The hop given by the officers of the yard on Thursday evening last was a small but very jolly affair, with many of the officers from the ships and many of the ladies who have recently arrived from San Diego in attendance. Among the present were Lieut. Comdr. William H. Lang, of the Maryland, and Mrs. Lang, Lieut. W. L. Calhoun, of the South Dakota, and Mrs. Calhoun, Lieut. and Mrs. Reed M. Fawell, Miss Lucy Matthews, Miss Hoffman, of Honolulu; Miss Nell Rauch, of San Francisco; Mrs. Herroshoff, Miss Virginia Dickinson, Miss Stacey, Mrs. Stacey Potts, Mrs. Everett G. Morrell, Lieut. Comdr. Louis C. Richardson, Lieut. Earl R. Shipp, Ensign William C. I. Stiles, of the Maryland; Lieut. Harry L. Pence, of the Maryland; Ensign Irving H. Mayfield, of the Whipple; Lieut. John C. Church, of the Whipple; Lieut. H. L. Kays and Asst. John Constable, Lee S. Borden.

Miss Hoffman, of Honolulu, and Miss Rauch, of San Francisco, returned to San Francisco last week, after spending several days in Vallejo as house guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Reed M. Fawell. Ensign Allen G. Olson, of the South Dakota, and Mrs. Olson are at the Collins for the summer. Ensign and Mrs. William L. Calhoun will also be here for the summer and have taken an apartment at 619 Louisiana street, Vallejo.

The wedding of Miss Estelle Fay and Lieut. Kirby B. Crittenden, U.S.N., which has been set for the latter part of August, is being preceded by any number of affairs in honor of the bride-to-be, who is spending the summer with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Philip Fay, at Ross Ranch, Chauncey. Thomas has been a guest at the Hotel Victoria, San Francisco, for a week or two, but with the return of the flagship to Mare Island for a couple of months' stay it is hoped that she may come up to Vallejo to live. Major and Mrs. Sidney Croman are visiting in San Francisco, after a absence of several years, a part of which was spent in London, where Major Croman was an attaché at the Court of St. James. Mrs. Croman was the hostess at a large tea given in the palm garden of the Palace in San Francisco the latter part of the week. She and Major Croman expect to go about the middle of next month.

Dr. and Mrs. William A. Hardaway, of St. Louis, are visiting their son, Lieut. Francis P. Hardaway, at the Presidio, San Francisco, and are accompanied by the latter's fiancée, Miss Lucile Cates, of St. Louis, who is being made the incentive for much entertaining at the post. The marriage of the young couple will probably take place late in the large season. Commo. James C. Gilmore, retired, late commanding officer of the Maryland, is to remain in San Francisco for a few weeks before leaving for his home in Arizona. Capt. John M. Elliott, who comes here from Portland, where he has been in command of the 17th Light Horse District, is being cordially welcomed. Mrs. Elliott is at present in Honolulu, but is expected to come to Mare Island at an early date.

There has been a readjustment of the houses at the station, and as the apartment house is to be turned into a couple of quarters more officers will live on the yard in the future. In the meantime, Lieut. Comdr. Henry M. Gleason, who has been occupying one of the small bungalows since his arrival here, has been assigned large quarters, and those formerly occupied by him will be taken by P.A. Paymr. and Mrs. John M. Hornberger, who have heretofore lived in Vallejo.

Capt. Fred A. Ramsey, U.S.M.C., and Mrs. Ramsey, who have been at the yard for some time past, left on Friday for Portsmouth, N.H., for station. Lieut. Fred A. Kilgore, U.S.M.C., also left for Portsmouth on the same day, while Saturday witnessed the departure of Lieut. and Mrs. Ward Ellis. Mrs. Frank J. Schwabe has returned from San Diego, where she had been spending a few weeks with Captain Schwabe on duty there, while the large marine detachment from this barracks since the outbreak of trouble along the Mexican border. Mrs. Eugene H. Douglas arrived from Manila this week and will be the guest of her parents in Oakland during the next few months. She accompanied P.A. Paymr. Douglas to the Far East last November when he was ordered to the Rainbow. Miss Edna Rooney is having a delightful time at Schofield Barracks, H.T., where she is the house guest of Capt. and Mrs. Edward C. Sturgis.

Miss Virginia Dickinson spent several days at the Presidio as a guest of Lieut. and Mrs. C. B. Elliott. Major Carl Gumborg-Andersen, U.S.M.C., has arrived at the yard for duty. Mrs. Gumborg-Andersen has accompanied him here. Mdsn. J. A. Murphy, attached to the California for some time past, joined the Goldsborough before the departure of the Mosquito Fleet last week. Mrs. George W. McIver is spending some time in San Rafael as the guest of Col. and Mrs. William R. Smothers before departing for the Philippines to join Lieutenant Colonel McIver. Lieut. Albert S. Rees, of the South Dakota, and Mrs. Rees arrived in Vallejo last week and have

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taken apartments at the Hotel St. Vincent. Capt. Berton V. Sibley, U.S.M.C., is at the barracks with the sailors, who were withdrawn from the San Francisco Naval Training Station.

Miss Hammond, of Portland, Ore., will remain for some weeks as the guest of her sister, Mrs. Charles W. Crosse, who is spending a couple of months in Vallejo. Miss Reed, whose participation in the yard's gaieties has been interrupted by an attack of appendicitis, which necessitated an operation last week, is convalescent. She arrived here in June to spend a couple of months at the yard as the guest of her brother and sister-in-law, Lieut. and Mrs. Allen B. Reed. Miss Cornelia Kempf, of San Francisco, was a week-end visitor to Mrs. Emily Cutts. Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Owen W. Oakley have taken the house at 801 Ohio street, Vallejo, formerly occupied by Lieut. and Mrs. Wilson.

The Tuesday Evening Card Club was entertained by Surg. and Mrs. Ulys R. Webb this week. The players were Capt. and Mrs. Guy W. Brown, Pay Inspr. and Mrs. Edmund W. Bonaffon, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. E. E. Eckhardt, Capt. and Mrs. Jay M. Salladay and P.A. Paymr. and Mrs. John M. Hornberger. Med. Dir. Phillips S. Lovering, accompanied by his family, arrived to-day from the East and relieved Med. Dir. Manly H. Simons, in charge of the Naval Hospital. Dr. Simons was retired for a few days and will be finally leave at once for the country place which they purchased near St. Helena, Napa county.

The funeral of the late Comdr. Alfred A. Pratt, retired, who passed away here July 4, was held from St. Peter's Chapel on Friday morning, July 7, the services being conducted by Chaplain A. A. McAllister, retired. Classmates of the deceased acted as pall-bearers. The remains were taken to San Francisco for cremation.

The twelve boats of the Pacific Flotilla left here on Friday and Saturday, sailing on Sunday for Seattle and Northern ports, where they are to cruise until September, coming back to Mare Island for such repairs as are required before they proceed to San Diego, their home port, for the winter. Many of the wives of officers attached to the destroyers are remaining in Vallejo during their absence. The Maryland has been found to be in need of considerable repairs to her engine and did not accompany the California to San Francisco for the convention of the National Educators' Association. The California is to return here on the 17th for approximately sixty days' work on her boilers. Orders for the two ships to sail for Honolulu July 15 have been revoked and these vessels, with the South Dakota, aboard which cage mares and a forced lubricating system are to be installed, will remain at the yard until well into the fall. The Colorado is bringing up a couple of hundred marines to the barracks to-day from duty along the Mexican border, but will in a day or two return to the lower bay. The collier Prometheus is en route here, to remain indefinitely, while the supplyship Glacier is expected this week for the installation of a new refrigeration system. A large shipment of steel plates, to be used in the construction of the collier Jupiter, has been made from the Atlantic coast. The Army transport Thomas, ordered here for alterations in her upper decks, costing \$30,275, arrived on Monday. She has been thoroughly overhauled by the Moore and Scott Company, of Oakland, whose bid for the work was nearly \$700,000, but Mare Island underbid the firm for the alterations recently authorized on her, with the result that she will be at this yard until the latter part of August. It is expected that she will be commissioned in time to make the run to the Philippines in September.

SAN FRANCISCO.

San Francisco, Cal., July 12, 1911.

Capt. and Mrs. M. C. Smith are at the Stewart for a week, pending their departure for Captain Smith's new station in Connecticut. They arrived recently from Manila. Mrs. James L. Kauffman, formerly Miss Elsa Draper, is here from Coronado, and is the guest of Miss Frances Stewart. Mrs. James J. Raby, wife of Lieutenant Raby, U.S.N., who has been making her home in Washington for the past year, is here visiting with relatives and friends before proceeding to Manila to join her husband. Mrs. R. S. Douglas is the guest of Mrs. R. E. Ebersole, at the U.S. Marine Hospital, while the California is here. Capt. Frank A. Wilcox, 18th Inf., who has been on duty at Tia Juana, is at the Presidio on leave before reporting at West Point Military Academy for duty.

Mrs. Junkin is the guest of her son-in-law and daughter, Lieut. and Mrs. Willis C. Knight at the Presidio. Mrs. Prentiss P. Bassett, who is spending the summer at the Presidio as the guest of her parents, Col. and Mrs. Frederick Von Schrader, is at Del Monte for several days with her brother, Lieut. Fritz Von Schrader. Mrs. Brice, wife of Capt. John J. Brice, U.S.N., and her daughter, Elizabeth, are expected home within the month, after nearly a year spent abroad. Miss Brice will be one of the debutantes of this winter.

Rear Admiral Richardson Clover, Mrs. Glover and their daughters have closed their Napa county home and are spending the summer on the Atlantic coast. They have taken a cottage at Bar Harbor for July and August. Capt. F. D. Kilgore, U.S.M.C., arrived on Friday and is at the St. Francis. Mrs. Fred Von Schrader, wife of Colonel Von Schrader, entertained at an informal luncheon and card party on Friday at her home at the Presidio. Mrs. Von Schrader's daughter, Mrs. Prentiss P. Bassett, wife of Lieutenant Bassett, U.S.N., was the honored guest. There were five tables of bridge, the guests being principally Army and Navy women. Mrs. Oliver D. Norton, wife of Medical Inspector Norton, U.S.N., arrived recently from Santa Barbara, and is at the Fairmont Hotel while the U.S. California is here. Mrs. Rice is the guest of her daughter, Mrs. C. J. Lang, at Vallejo. Mrs. John S. Graham accompanied Bassett's parents, Admiral and Mrs. C. B. T. Moore, back from Washington. Mrs. Briggs, wife of Lieut. Comdr. Zeno Briggs, U.S.N., is registered at the Palace Hotel. Eben W. Chaffee, a nephew of Gen. A. R. Chaffee, U.S.A., retired, and Miss Lillian M. Bersley came up from Los An-

ges on Saturday morning, and were married by a justice of the peace. They will make their home in Southern California.

The wedding of Miss Lolita Burling and Ensign Henry Gearing, U.S.N., will take place in Los Angeles in September, unless the Navy Department changes its present plans and orders the U.S.S. Lawrence to foreign parts. The young couple have arranged their affairs so that after a big church ceremony they can make their home at Coronado.

On Friday last Mrs. Roderick O'Connor, wife of Dr. O'Connor, U.S.A., entertained at bridge at the home of her mother, Mrs. Gould. Mrs. London, who made high score, received an imported tapestry bag, while the second prize, a cut glass and silver vase, went to Mrs. Serles. Mrs. Clarence Billingslea cut for the consolation prize, which was a handy paste box. Mrs. O'Connor has joined her husband at Madison Barracks.

Major Sidney Cloman, U.S.A., and Mrs. Cloman are in San Francisco, after an absence of several years. They have been in London, where Major Cloman has been an attaché to the Court of St. James. Mrs. Cloman entertained a large number of friends at tea on Saturday afternoon in the palm court of the Palace Hotel. Major and Mrs. Cloman leave for Washington, D.C., next week.

The military hop given at the Presidio on Wednesday was, as usual, a very successful affair. Col. and Mrs. John P. Wisser received the guests, assisted by Capt. and Mrs. Louis S. Chappellier, Lieut. J. W. S. Wuest and Lieut. J. G. Ord. A large crowd of Navy people, as well as a number of civilians, were guests of the Army officers.

Capt. C. H. Harlow entertained at luncheon on board the California on Wednesday for Rear Admiral Channing Thomas, Rear Admiral C. B. T. Moore, Lieutenant Commander Douglas and several civilians.

On Wednesday afternoon the members of the National Association of School Teachers, now in session here, were entertained at the Presidio. They were shown all over the grounds and witnessed a full dress parade. The U.S.S. California, which is at anchor in the bay, has held open doors to the school teachers.

SAN DIEGO HARBOR.

San Diego, Cal., July 13, 1911.

Mrs. J. G. Ballinger, wife of Captain Ballinger, and Miss Marian Orchard, daughter of Capt. J. M. Orchard, have returned from a pleasant sojourn at Grossmont Inn. During her stay in this vicinity Miss Orchard has been the complimented guest at a number of social functions. She expects to join her father at San Francisco, and with him take an extended trip.

The Mexican gunboat Tampico left Tuesday for Ensenada and Mazatlan, after a two weeks' stay in this port.

The 28th and 115th Companies of Coast Artillery at Fort Rosecrans will go into camp on the battery grounds on Saturday for the annual field exercises. Following heavy ordnance firing both companies will hold small-arms practice on the range at the fort. Detachments from the 57th, 60th and 147th Mine Companies of the Coast Artillery for San Francisco will come to Fort Rosecrans during August for night target practice.

Mrs. Uriel Seebree, wife of Rear Admiral Seebree, retired, is a member of the reception committee for the grand ball to be given during the week of the Panama-California Exposition ground-breaking celebration, which begins July 19. Fifteen hundred invitations have been issued for this function.

Mrs. John L. Sehon has recovered from an illness of several weeks and is again able to be about. Misses Isabel and Jessie Ball will soon leave to pass a couple of months with friends in Virginia. Miss Isabelle Ware-Morgan has gone to San Francisco to be the guest of Capt. and Mrs. John L. Bond at the Presidio. She will also visit Army and Navy friends at other points in and around San Francisco, including Goat Island and Mare Island.

Chief Electrician James Cook, of the submarine Grampus, has been ordered to St. Louis as recruiting officer, the plan being to get a number of new men to serve on the three new submarines which will soon be put into commission on this coast.

S. Tanaka, the Japanese who killed a fellow countryman on the collier Prometheus a month ago, has been found guilty of murder in the second degree and sentenced to serve ten years in state's prison.

Lieut. Col. Homer W. Wheeler, 5th U.S. Cav., now stationed at Honolulu, is in this city on leave and expects to be retired in the near future. Capt. John L. Sehon, U.S.A., retired, is an old-time friend, and Colonel Wheeler called on him to-day at his office in the city hall.

Fort Rosecrans, Cal., July 13, 1911.

Major E. N. Lewis, U.S.A., military instructor of the University of California, and his son, H. B. Lewis, a student at West Point, are visiting Mr. A. H. Lewis, manager of Hotel del Coronado. Mr. and Mrs. John Seebree, of Manila, are guests of Admiral and Mrs. Seebree. Dr. Carrington was the guest last week of Dr. and Mrs. McKay at the quarantine station. On Thursday Dr. Carrington, Dr. and Mrs. McKay, Dr. and Mrs. Anderson and Mr. Selwyn motored to Lakeside and had dinner at the Inn.

Mrs. Bennett entertained with a bridge party Monday afternoon at the Coronado Country Club, in honor of Mrs. Southerland, wife of Admiral Southerland. There were three tables of bridge, a dainty prize being awarded to the one winning the highest score at each table. Among the guests were Mrs. Southerland, the Misses Southerland, Mrs. Munn, Mrs. Seebree, Mrs. Titus, Mrs. McManus, Mrs. Tracy, Mrs. Franklin and Miss Earle. On Thursday Mrs. Ballinger entertained with six tables of bridge at the "Ashforth" in honor of Miss Orchard, daughter of Captain Orchard, of the U.S.S. West Virginia.

Major and Mrs. McManus entertained with a dinner Tuesday for Lieut. and Mrs. Ruhlen, Dr. and Mrs. Anderson and Lieutenant Drake. Mr. and Mrs. Wilkinson were "at home" to the officers and ladies of the post last Saturday evening. Chaplain and Mrs. Hunter entertained with a dinner last Tuesday. The guests were Lieut. and Mrs. Ruhlen and Lieut. and Mrs. Wilson.

Miss Florence Musto, of Stockton, is visiting her sister, Mrs. John W. Lewis, wife of Lieutenant Lewis, of the torpedo fleet. Mrs. J. B. Kemper, wife of Captain Kemper, of the 11th Infantry, is the guest of her mother, Mrs. L. O. Mason.

FORT SHERIDAN.

Fort Sheridan, Ill., July 16, 1911.

Capt. and Mrs. William C. Rogers entertained at dinner Thursday for Miss McCune, Miss Bishop, Miss McDonald, Lieutenants Coates, Leonard and Hofmann. The Ladies' Bridge Club met Thursday with Mrs. Blanchard, and monthly prizes were awarded to Mrs. Moore and Mr. Brown. Mrs. Bernheim and little Alice accompanied Dr. Bernheim when he left Wednesday for Indianapolis on temporary duty. Capt. Alex. Macnab, formerly of the 27th Infantry, spent a few days with Capt. M. E. Saville, en route to Fort Douglas, Utah, to pack up for his new station, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Mrs. Tupper and son Xavier have gone to Chicago to live, as young Mr. Tupper has secured a position there. Another sister of Mrs. Chaffield's, Mrs. Paul, is now visiting her.

Col. H. S. Bishop, having successfully passed the requirements of the retiring board at Washington, returned to the post last week and is preparing to sail for the Philippines with his family on the September transport. Major J. B. McDonald leaves with his family on Wednesday to spend two months' leave in the East, first going to West Point, where Cadets Joseph and Robert McDonald are in summer camp.

Capt. and Mrs. James A. Ryan entertained at dinner Wednesday for Capt. and Mrs. McNamee, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Sloper Jones, of Chicago, and Mr. Hitchcock, of Cleveland. Mr. Hitchcock was one of the six competitors in the balloon race last week leaving Kansas City. All of the balloons descended near here in Illinois. Mrs. John Irwin Marshall, of

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Highland Park, gave a bridge afternoon last Friday in honor of her sisters, who are visiting her, Miss Ezekiel and Mrs. Clark, wife of Major Charles Clark, 27th Inf. At tea time she was assisted by Mrs. Chaffield, Mrs. Tupper, Miss Valencia Rafferty and Miss Jeannette Clark. Those playing were Mrs. Moore, Mrs. Saville, Mrs. Shaw, Mrs. McNamee and Mrs. Rogers, from Fort Sheridan; Mrs. Loftis, Mrs. Cuthbertson, Miss Whittemore, Mrs. Henderson, from Chicago; Mrs. Heintzelman, Mrs. Head, Mrs. Mason, from Highland Park; Mrs. Wright and her daughter, Mrs. Bliss, from Half Day.

Mr. and Mrs. Marshall are leaving Tuesday for a trip of several weeks to Montana. Major Charles Clark has secured a three months' leave and gone to Pennsylvania to visit his home people.

The Transportation Association of Chicago gave a picnic at Fort Sheridan on Saturday. There was a baseball game in the afternoon against the post team and various games and races, for which prizes were awarded.

Mr. and Mrs. John R. Young, Mr. and Mrs. Schuville and Miss Derry, of Chicago, were visitors at the post on Sunday. Lieut. and Mrs. C. L. Stevenson entertained all the young people at supper Sunday evening.

NORFOLK NAVY YARD.

Norfolk, Va., July 18, 1911.

Lieut. Comdr. Joseph Taussig, who has been at the Lynn-haven Hotel, left last week to join Admiral and Mrs. Taussig at Bay Head, N.J. Lieut. and Mrs. John H. Read will arrive this week to spend a month with their mother, Mrs. Nathaniel Burruss, Duke street. Captain Snowden, who has been inspecting St. Julien Magazine, is the guest of his sister, Mrs. Robert Doyle and Captain Doyle at their home in the yard.

Mrs. L. W. T. Waller returned Friday from a visit to Baltimore. Miss Elizabeth Walton was guest of honor Saturday at a charming dinner given by Miss Alice Hibbert at her home in the naval hospital park. Other guests were Mrs. Field of Dallas, Texas, Mrs. Virginia Garrison, Miss Nancy Nash, Chief Engineer Cook, Civil Engineer Chambers, Messrs. Charles Hume, George and Gaston Foote, Edwin Bruce and Medical Director Hibbert. Later they attended the hop at the Chamberlin. The Louisiana arrived at the yard Saturday from Provincetown. Surg. John B. Kaufman, who has been stationed at the yard dispensary, has been detached and joined the Louisiana on her arrival here.

Mrs. Harry B. Jordan, who has been convalescing from a long illness from neuritis at the home of her mother, Mrs. Nathaniel Burruss, will leave for her home, Rock Island Arsenal Wednesday. Miss Elizabeth Walton, guest of Miss Alice Hibbert, naval hospital, left for her home in Allensville Sunday. Miss Jessie Willetts, a guest at the Chamberlin, spent part of last week with Miss Emily Johnston, Freeman street. Miss Louie Johnston is the guest of Admiral and Mrs. Joseph Taussig at Bay Head, N.J. Capt. and Mrs. Off-nere Hope and daughter, of Fort Monroe, are guests of Mr. and Mrs. St. George Tucker, Lexington, Va. Mrs. Mary Truxton and Miss Cornelia Truxton left last week for Sweet Chalybeate Springs, Va.

The sailors from the Franklin defeated the Red Men 8 to 3 on North avenue diamond Saturday in a fine game, while the naval hospital team, who made their debut in the Twin City League, were defeated by Rosemont, 6 to 4. Both games were attended by enthusiastic rooters from the training station or ships.

FORT CROOK.

Fort Crook, Neb., July 16, 1911.

The Fourth of July was celebrated properly on the post with the firing of the salute to the Union and with fireworks in the evening. The only casualty reported was by little Miss Audrey Dale, who received a slight burn from a Roman candle, from which she recovered in a day or so. The post baseball team went to Florence, Neb., where they defeated the local team by a decisive score.

Early on the morning of July 5 the 1st Battalion, 4th Infantry, Capt. John S. Switzer commanding, left for the target range at Ashland, Neb. The distance, about forty miles, was covered in three days, and the latest reports from the range indicate that all are well and that the firing is progressing in a satisfactory manner. During the absence of their husbands on the range Mrs. Hall and Mrs. Kelley are living together in the quarters of the former. Wednesday evening, July 5, Mrs. Hartigan left for Kansas City, Kas., to visit her mother, Mrs. Elder.

Mrs. Davis and her two children have arrived at Fort Crook, so Lieutenant Davis selected and was assigned quarters No. 8, displacing Lieutenant Muncester, who moved into the club building.

Capt. L. P. Butler lost a valuable horse recently, which he was breaking to drive. The animal ran away and injured himself so that it was necessary to shoot him. Captain Butler is a great lover of horses and feels his loss keenly. Captain Noyes is packing up his effects, preparatory to his departure for Fort Leavenworth to enter the fall class at the Service School.

At the meeting of the Ladies' Bridge Club last week the prize was won by Mrs. Farnham. As this was her third prize at the next meeting of the club she was required, by the rules, to donate a prize. When the club met this evening the first prize was won by Mrs. Nuttman and the donated prize by Mrs. Farnham. Miss White, of Omaha, spent the week-end on the post as the guest of Mrs. Noyes.

Lieut. M. S. Lombard, M.R.C., returned from the rifle range last Sunday for the purpose of taking examinations for a commission in the Medical Corps. He will return to the range as soon as his examinations are completed. Capt.

C. E. Babcock has been granted a leave for five days to visit relatives in Chicago.

A detachment of four experienced non-commissioned officers has been selected to attend the encampment of the South Dakota National Guard at Watertown, S.D. The detachment includes 1st Sergt. R. T. Clarke, Co. G; 1st Sergt. Charles W. Morrisson, Co. E; Corpl. Jacob W. Baker, Co. F, and Corpl. George A. Gammon, Co. H.

Sergt. Edward T. Lowe, 4th Infantry band, died suddenly at the post hospital last Wednesday and was buried with military honors Thursday.

FORT BLISS.

Fort Bliss, Texas, July 15, 1911.

Major C. N. Barney, U.S.A., retired, passed through El Paso this week, returning from Guadalajara, Mexico, to Fort Bayard, N.M. Mrs. Barney and children will also return to Fort Bayard from Mexico, as they decided not to settle there. Lieut. Richard J. Herman, 23d Inf., recently promoted to this battalion from Fort Clark, arrived last week, accompanied by his sister, Miss Marguerite Clark, who will spend some time here. Capt. William Glasgow, 13th Cav., accompanied by his son, Joe, left last week for the station of his regiment at Fort Riley, Kas.

Major L. C. Koehler, 4th Cav., who recently detailed for duty at the War College in Washington, D.C., left last week for his new station. Previous to his departure he was given a farewell dinner at the Country Club by his brother officers.

Miss Judyn Hague, of El Paso, was hostess of an enjoyable bridge party this week, complimentary to Miss Marguerite Herman, who is the guest of her brother at the post. The guest list included Mrs. F. S. Young, of the garrison, and the Misses Olive Davis, Helen Longmure, Annette Schmitt, of San Antonio, Irene Essinger, Frances Mayfield, Gertrude Johnson, of Santa Monica, Cal.; Clover Shackelford, Rena Caldwell, Julia Caldwell, Josephine Clardy, Flora Hague, Clara Hague.

An enjoyable concert was given Friday evening in El Paso by the 23d Infantry band, complimentary to the French Consul, who was greatly delighted with the concert. The entire program was of French music. The concert ended with "La Marseillaise," which brought the several thousand listeners to their feet with uncovered heads.

FORT DES MOINES.

Fort Des Moines, Iowa, July 17, 1911.

Mr. Van Pelt, guest of his sister, Mrs. Francis Glover, for the past week, left Tuesday for Kansas City, Mo. Mrs. George P. White left Tuesday night to join Captain White at Fort Huachuca, Ariz.

Mrs. Frederick D. Griffith entertained at dinner Wednesday for Mrs. James A. Cole, Mrs. Delphay T. E. Casteel and Mrs. John P. Hasson. Miss Margaret Casteel had Miss Marguerite Heard and Miss Marion O'Connor as guests for dinner Wednesday. Mrs. William V. Carter had the Post Bridge Club meet at her house Wednesday night, when the prizes, a half dozen guest towels and some dainty dollies, were won by Miss Amy Heard and Mrs. W. V. Carter.

Mrs. John W. Furlong left Wednesday to visit her brother for a short time before joining Captain Furlong at Fort Leavenworth. Mrs. James A. Cole, with her son, Marshall Cole, left Thursday to visit her sister in Chicago.

Mrs. Frank K. Ross entertained at dinner Thursday for Mrs. Delphay T. E. Casteel, Mrs. John P. Hasson, Mrs. Frederick D. Griffith, Miss Margaret Casteel and Lieut. E. R. Warner McCabe. Lieutenant McCabe, who has been on the post for a short time, left Saturday for Atlanta, Ga., for service with the Militia.

Mrs. Charles Y. Brownlee, Miss Amy Heard and Cadet Heard attended the dance at the Country Club Saturday night. Capt. L. R. Ball arrived at the post Sunday from Douglas, Ariz., on a month's leave.

FORT WASHINGTON.

Fort Washington, Md., July 18, 1911.

The Texas campaigners got back to the post last Tuesday, much to everybody's delight. Mrs. Davis, Mrs. Waterhouse, Mrs. Abernethy, Mrs. Hicks and Mrs. Cunningham, all of whom were in Galveston with their husbands, have likewise returned. En route from Galveston to Fort Washington Mrs. Hicks spent a fortnight with her parents in New York and Mrs. Cunningham visited Annisquam, Mass., where Master James H. Cunningham, jr., is spending the summer with his grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Cunningham.

A number of new people have been ordered here and much regret is felt over the orders taking old friends away. Major and Mrs. Waterhouse are packing up, preparatory to leaving for Fort H. G. Wright, N.Y. Mrs. Waterhouse leaves to-day to visit relatives in New Jersey, where she will be joined by Major Waterhouse the end of the week. They will then go straight to Fort Wright. Col. William B. Davis, who relieves Major Waterhouse, is already here with Mrs. Davis. Captain Ralston and Capt. and Mrs. Cochen are expected shortly. Lieutenant Deans left Tuesday for his new station at Fort Logan, Colo. Lieutenant Tuttle went on Saturday to Fort Monroe to be examined for promotion. Mrs. Tuttle is spending several days with her mother, Mrs. Wheeler, in Washington.

Lieut. and Mrs. Brown, with the children, left on Saturday for a visit to Mrs. Brown's parents in Plattsburg, N.Y. Major Gifford is spending the summer with relatives in Laurel, Ind. Mrs. Kelton is with her mother, Mrs. Wills, up in the Ad-

DISFIGURED WITH SCALES

"Some time ago I was taken with eczema from the top of my head to my waist. It began with scales on my body. I suffered untold itching and burning, and could not sleep. I was greatly disfigured with scales and crusts. My ears looked as if they had been most cut off with a razor, and my neck was perfectly raw. I tried two doctors who said I had eczema in its fullest stage, and that it could not be cured. I then tried other remedies to no avail. At last, I tried a set of the genuine Cuticura Remedies, which cured me. Cuticura Remedies cured me of eczema when all else had failed, therefore I cannot praise them too highly. I believe Cuticura Remedies are the best skin cure there is." (Signed) Miss Mattie J. Sniffer, R. F. D. 1, Box 8, Dancy, Mass., Oct. 27, 1910. "I had suffered from eczema about four years when boils began to break out on different parts of my body. It started with a fine red rash. My back was affected first, when it also spread over my face. The itching was almost unbearable at times. I tried different soaps and salves, but nothing seemed to help me until I began to use the Cuticura Soap and Ointment. One box of them cured me entirely. I recommended them to my sister for her baby who was troubled with tooth eczema, and they completely cured her baby." (Signed) Mrs. F. L. Marberger, Dreherstown, Pa., Sept. 6, 1910.

rondock Mountains. Mr. Henry Davis, jr., who graduated this year from the Boston Tech., is visiting in Pittsburg. Mrs. Jackson and her young son spent several days of last week at Colonial Beach, Md. Lieut. and Mrs. Cordner have as their house guests the latter's mother and sister, Mrs. Lipscomb and Miss Louise Lipscomb.

The general change among the Fort Washington officers necessitated the reassignment of quarters. Col. and Mrs. W. B. Davis will take Captain Kelton's house; Capt. and Mrs. Hicks will move into the old commanding officer's set, and the set next door, just being vacated by the Waterhouses, has been assigned Captain Ralston.

Lieutenant Van Deusen has been appointed the new district adjutant and Lieutenant Swan will relieve Captain Kelton as quartermaster.

Friday evening Mrs. H. C. Davis entertained informally in honor of "the people who were going away." Mesdames Waterhouse, Abernethy, Matson, Hicks, Turle, Brown and Cunningham played bridge, the prizes going to Mesdames Waterhouse, Matson and Turle. Later the husbands came over from the bowling alley for refreshments. Major and Mrs. Waterhouse and Capt. and Mrs. Hicks were dinner guests on Monday of Lieut. and Mrs. Cunningham.

THE NAVY.

VESSELS OF U.S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

Corrected up to July 18. Later changes will be found on another page.

ATLANTIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Hugo Osterhaus, Commander-in-Chief.

First Division.

Rear Admiral Hugo Osterhaus, Commander.

Send mail for the vessels of the First Division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

CONNECTICUT, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Osterhaus.) Capt. William R. Rush. At Gardiner's Bay, N.Y.

DELAWARE, 1st C.B.S., 10 guns. Capt. Charles A. Gore. At Provincetown, Mass.

NORTH DAKOTA, 1st C.B.S., 10 guns. Capt. Albert Gleaves. At the navy yard, New York, N.Y.

MICHIGAN, 1st C.B.S., 8 guns. Capt. Nathaniel R. Usher. At Gardiner's Bay, N.Y.

Second Division.

Rear Admiral O. J. Badger, Commander.

Send mail for the vessels of the Second Division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

LOUISIANA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Albert G. Winterhalter. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

KANSAS, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Badger.) Capt. J. A. Hoogerwerf. At Provincetown, Mass.

SOUTH CAROLINA, 1st C.B.S., 8 guns. Capt. Augustus F. Fechteler. At Provincetown, Mass.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Thomas S. Rodgers. At Provincetown, Mass.

VERMONT, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Walter McLean. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass.

Third Division.

Rear Admiral Aaron Ward, Commander.

Send mail for the vessels of the Third Division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

MISSOURI, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Ward.) Comdr. Frederick L. Chapin. At Gardiner's Bay, N.Y.

MINNESOTA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. G. R. Clark. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

MISSISSIPPI, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. William F. Fullam. At Gardiner's Bay, N.Y.

IDAHO, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. Herbert O. Dunn. At Gardiner's Bay, N.Y.

MAINE, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. F. W. Kellogg. At Gardiner's Bay, N.Y.

Fourth Division.

Rear Admiral Thomas B. Howard, Commander.

Send mail for vessels of the Fourth Division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

VIRGINIA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Howard.) Capt. James H. Glennon. At Gardiner's Bay, N.Y.

GEORGIA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. William L. Rodgers. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass.

OHIO, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. W. W. Buchanan. At Gardiner's Bay, N.Y.

NEBRASKA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. J. P. Parker. At Gardiner's Bay, N.Y.

RHODE ISLAND, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. John Hood. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass.

Fifth Division.

Rear Admiral Sidney A. Staunton, Commander.

Send mail for the vessels of the Fifth Division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

WASHINGTON, A.C., 20 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Staunton.) Capt. Richard M. Hughes. At Gardiner's Bay, N.Y.

CHESTER (scout cruiser), 8 guns. Comdr. Benton C. Decker. At Gardiner's Bay, N.Y.

SALEM (scout cruiser), 8 guns. Comdr. George R. Evans. At Gardiner's Bay, N.Y.

NORTH CAROLINA, A.C., 20 guns. Capt. C. C. Marsh. At Cristobal, Canal Zone.

Fleet Auxiliaries.

CELTIC (supply ship). Lieut. A. K. Shoup. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

CULGOA (supply ship). Comdr. Charles P. Plunkett. At Provincetown, Mass.

LEBANON (range ship). Chief Bsn. Edward J. Norcott. At Provincetown, Mass. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PANTHER (repair ship). Comdr. Josiah S. McKean. At Provincetown, Mass. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PATAPSCO (tender). Chief Bsn. W. J. Wortman. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PATUXENT (tender). Chief Bsn. Frederick Muller. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.

SOLACE (hospital ship). Surg. Manley F. Gates. At Tempkinsville, N.Y. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

YANKTON (tender). Lieut. Oris W. Fowler. At Newport, R.I. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PACIFIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Chauncey Thomas, Commander-in-Chief.

Address mail for the vessels of the Pacific Fleet as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

First Division.

CALIFORNIA, A.C., 18 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Thomas.) Capt. Charles H. Harlow. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

MARYLAND, A.C., 18 guns. Comdr. J. M. Ellicott, ordered to command. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

SOUTH DAKOTA, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Frank M. Bennett. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

Second Division.

Rear Admiral William H. H. Southerland, Commander.

WEST VIRGINIA, A.C., 18 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Southerland.) Capt. John W. Orchard. At Seattle, Wash.

COLORADO, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. William A. Gill. At Seattle, Wash.

PENNSYLVANIA, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Charles F. Pond. In reserve at the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

Fleet Auxiliary.

GLACIER (supply ship). Comdr. Harold K. Hines. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

ASIATIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Joseph B. Murdock, Commander-in-Chief.

Address mail for the vessels of the Asiatic Fleet, as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

First Division.

SARATOGA, A.C., 14 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Murdock.) Comdr. Harrison A. Bispham. At Chefoo, China.

NEW ORLEANS, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. William G. Miller. At Chefoo, China.

ALBANY, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Clarence S. Williams. At Chefoo, China.

Second Division.

CALLAO, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Stuart W. Calk. At Canton, China.

ELCANO, G., 4 guns. Lieut. Comdr. William D. Brotherton. At Shanghai, China.

HELENA, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Chester M. Knepper. At Shanghai, China.

SAMAR, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Edward D. Washburn, jr. Cruising on the Yangtze River.

VILLALOBOS, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Wilhelm L. Friedell. At Shanghai, China.

WILMINGTON, G., 8 guns. Comdr. Webster A. Edgar. At the naval station, Olongapo, P.I.

Third Division.

PAMPANGA, G. Lieut. Charles A. Woodruff. At Manila, P.I.

QUIROS, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Lieut. John W. Schoenfeld. Cruising in Philippine waters.

RAINBOW (transport), 17 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Comdr. Alexander N. Mitchell. At Manila, P.I.

In Reserve.

MONTEREY, M., 4 guns. At the naval station, Olongapo, P.I.

MONADNOCK, M., 6 guns. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

NAVAL ACADEMY PRACTICE SQUADRON.

Comdr. R. E. Coonts, Commander.

Send mail in care of P.M., New York city.

IOWA, 1st C.B.S., 16 guns. (Flagship of squadron command.) Comdr. B. F. Hutchison. At Bergen, Norway.

INDIANA, 1st C.B.S., 16 guns. Comdr. L. M. Nulton. At Bergen, Norway.

MASSACHUSETTS, 1st C.B.S., 12 guns. Comdr. G. R. Marvell. At Bergen, Norway.

TUGS.

CHOCTAW, Chief Bsn. J. Mahoney. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

OSCEOLA, Chief Bsn. P. Emery. At the naval station, Key West, Fla. Address there.

PISCATAQUA, Bsn. Francis A. Pippo. At Cavite, P.I. Address mail as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

POTOMAC, Chief Bsn. Ernest V. Sandstrom. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

TECUMSEH, Bsn. John P. Judge. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

UNCAS, Bsn. W. J. Drummond. At the naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

WOMPATUCK, Bsn. E. F. Hosmer. At Cavite, P.I. Address mail as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

VESSELS ON SPECIAL SERVICE OR UNASSIGNED.

ABARENDA (collier) merchant complement. Whitney I. Eisler, master. En route to Nagasaki, Japan. Address mail as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

AJAX (collier) merchant complement. James R. Driggs, master. En route to Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

ALEXANDER (collier) merchant complement. James D. Smith, master. At Cavite, P.I. Address mail as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

AMMEN (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. J. K. Taussig, ordered to command. At the navy yard, New York, N.Y. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

AMPHITRITE, M. Chief Bsn. Patrick Shanahan. At Memphis, Tenn. Address there. The Amphitrite is assigned to duty with the Missouri Naval Militia and is en route to St. Louis, but has been forced to remain at Memphis on account of low water in the river.

ARETHUSA (supply ship) merchant complement. Arthur M. Whitton, master. At Provincetown, Mass. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

BAILEY (torpedoboot). Ensign Archer M. R. Allen. At Annapolis, Md. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

BIRMINGHAM (scout cruiser), 8 guns. Comdr. H. P. Jones. In reserve at the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Send mail there.

BRUTUS (collier) merchant complement. Isaac Carver, master. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

BUFFALO (transport), 6 guns. Comdr. Clarence M. Stone. Cruising in Alaskan waters. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

CAESAR (collier) merchant complement. Francis N. Le Cain. At the naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

CHEYENNE, M. Chief Bsn. Frederick R. Hazard. In commission in reserve. At Bremerton, Wash. Address there. The Cheyenne is assigned to duty with the Naval Militia of the state of Washington.

CHICAGO, P.C., 18 guns. Lieut. William R. Furlong. At Gardiner's Bay, N.Y. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

CINCINNATI, P.C., 11 guns. Capt. Guy W. Brown. In commission in reserve at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

CYCLOPS (collier) merchant complement. George Worley master. En route to Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

DAVIS (torpedoboot). In reserve at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

DES MOINES, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. J. W. Oman. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

DOLPHIN (despatch boat), 2 guns. Lieut. Comdr. George W. Laws. At Gloucester, Mass. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

DUBUQUE, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Casey B. Morgan. At Chicago, Ill. Send mail there.

EAGLE (surveying ship), 2 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Ulysses S. Macy. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Send mail there.

FOX (torpedoboot). Ensign Harvey W. McCormack. In reserve at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

HANNIBAL (collier) merchant complement. Edward W. W. Keene, master. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

HECTOR (collier) merchant complement. Joseph S. Hutchinson, master. At Provincetown, Mass. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

Club Cocktails

A BOTTLED DELIGHT



HIST (surveying ship). Lieut. Comdr. Edward T. Constable. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

JUSTIN (collier) merchant complement. Henry T. Meriwether, master. At San Juan del Sur, Nicaragua. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

LEONIDAS (collier) merchant complement. William R. Kennedy, master. At Havana, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

MARIETTA, G., 6 guns. Comdr. G. N. Hayward. At Cristobal, Canal Zone. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

MARBLEHEAD (cruiser). Bsn. H. T. Johnson. In commission in reserve and assigned to the California Naval Militia.

MARS (collier) merchant complement. Arthur B. Randall, master. At Provincetown, Mass. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

MAYFLOWER (despatch boat), 6 secondary battery guns. Comdr. George W. Logan. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

MAYRANT (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Charles P. Nelson. At Philadelphia, Pa. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

MONAGHAN (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. W. P. Cronan. At Newport, R.I. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

MONTANA, A.C., 20 guns. Capt. John G. Quinby. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

MONTGOMERY (torpedo experimental ship). Comdr. Volney G. Chase. At the torpedo station, Newport, R.I. Address there.

NANSHAN (collier) merchant complement. William D. Pridoux, master. En route to Hong Kong, China. Address mail as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

NAVAJO (tug). Chief Gun. Charles B. Babson. En route to Honolulu, Hawaii. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

NEW JERSEY, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Lieut. Comdr. J. R. Brady. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

OCTOPUS (submarine). Ensign A. H. Miles. At the torpedo station, Newport, R.I. Address there.

OLYMPIA, P.C., 14 guns. Comdr. Archibald H. Seales. In reserve at the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.

OZARK, M., 6 guns. Chief Gun. Hugh Sinclair. At Washington, D.C. Address there. The Ozark is in commission in reserve, and is assigned to duty with the District of Columbia Naval Militia.

PADUCAH, G., 6 guns. Comdr. William W. Gilmer. Surveying on the Atlantic coast of Central America. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PEORIA, G. Bsn. M. J. Wilkinson. At San Juan, P.R. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PETREL (gunboat). Comdr. D. E. Dismukes. At Cape Haitien, Hayti. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

POMPEY (collier). Lieut. R. V. Lowe. At Cavite, P.I. Address mail as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

PRAIRIE (transport), 10 guns. Comdr. Edward T. Witherspoon. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PRINCETON, G., 10 guns. Comdr. Charles H. Hayes. At the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

PROMETHEUS (collier) merchant complement. Joseph Newell, master. At San Francisco, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

RALEIGH, P.C., 11 guns. Capt. Guy W. Brown. In commission in reserve at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

SATURN (collier) merchant complement. Isaac B. Smith, master. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

SCORPION, G. Lieut. Comdr. Walter S. Crosley. At Trieste, Austria. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

STRONGMAN (torpedoboot). Ensign Harold W. Boynton. At Annapolis, Md. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

SYLPH (special service), 1 secondary battery gun. Lieut. C. R. P. Rodgers. At the navy yard, New York, N.Y. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

TACOMA, P.C., 10 guns. Lieut. W. G. Roper. In reserve at the navy yard, New York, N.Y. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

TALLAHASSEE, M., 6 guns. Comdr. John W. Chase. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

TENNESSEE, A.C., 20 guns. Lieut. Comdr. H. G. Sparrow. In reserve at the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Send mail there.

TONOPAH, M., 6 guns. Chief Gun. Frank L. Hoagland. At Gardiner's Bay, N.Y. The Tonopah is in commission in reserve and is assigned to duty with the Naval Militia of New Jersey.

VESTAL (collier) merchant complement. Charles O. Tilton, master. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Send mail there.

VESUVIUS (torpedo experimental ship). At the torpedo station, Newport, R.I. Address there.

VICKSBURG, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Marcus L. Miller. At Corinto, Nicaragua. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

VULCAN (collier) merchant complement. Richard J. Easton, master. At Bergen, Norway. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

WHEELING (gunboat). Comdr. Carlo B. Brittain. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

WISCONSIN, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Robert K. Crank. In reserve at the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

WOLVERINE, C., 10 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Stanton L. H. Hazard. At Erie, Pa. Address there.

YORKTOWN, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Edwin A. Anderson. En route to Mare Island, Cal. Send mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.



SOUPS, STEWS AND HASHES
are much improved by adding
LEA & PERRINS
SAUCE

THE ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE

A rare relish for Fish, Meats, Game, Salads,
Cheese, etc.

JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, AGTS., N. Y.

ATLANTIC TORPEDO FLEET.

Comdr. E. W. Eberle, Commander.

DIXIE (tender to Atlantic Torpedo Fleet), 12 secondary bat-
tery guns. Comdr. J. K. Robinson. At Gardiner's Bay, N.Y.
Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

Seventh Torpedo Division.

Lieut. Comdr. John S. Doddridge, Commander.

Send mail for boats of this division in care of the P.M.,
N.Y. city.

REID (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Comdr. John S. Dodd-
ridge. At Gardiner's Bay, N.Y.

SMITH (destroyer). Lieut. E. C. S. Parker. At Gardiner's
Bay, N.Y.

FLUSSER (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. James P. Morton.
At Gardiner's Bay, N.Y.

LAMSON (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. John M. Luby. At
Gardiner's Bay, N.Y.

PRESTON (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. David P. Boyd. At
Gardiner's Bay, N.Y.

Eighth Torpedo Division.

Lieut. Comdr. Yates Stirling, Jr., Commander.

Send mail for the vessels of this division in care of P.M.,
N.Y. city.

PAULDING (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Comdr. Yates
Stirling, Jr. At Gardiner's Bay, N.Y.

ORAYTON (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. H. M. Bennett. At
Gardiner's Bay, N.Y.

MCALL (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. A. McArthur. At Gardi-
ner's Bay, N.Y.

ROE (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Clark H. Woodward. At
Gardiner's Bay, N.Y.

TERRY (destroyer). Lieut. J. C. Fremont. At Gardiner's
Bay, N.Y.

Ninth Torpedo Division.

Lieut. Comdr. J. R. P. Pringle, Commander.

Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PERKINS (flagboat). Lieut. Comdr. J. R. P. Pringle. At
Gardiner's Bay, N.Y.

WARRINGTON. Lieut. W. M. Hunt. At the navy yard, Phila-
delphia, Pa.

BURROWS. Lieut. J. F. Hellweg. At Gardiner's Bay, N.Y.

STERETT. Lieut. F. R. McCrary, ordered to command. At
the navy yard, Boston, Mass.

TRIPPE. Lieut. Frank D. Berrien. At the navy yard, Boston
Mass.

Third Submarine Division.

Lieut. Donald C. Bingham, Commander.

Send mail for boats of this division in care of P.M., N.Y.
city.

GRAYLING (submarine). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Donald C. Bing-
ham. At Gardiner's Bay, N.Y.

BONITA (submarine). Ensign Sloan Danenhower. At Gardi-
ner's Bay, N.Y.

NARWHAL (submarine). Lieut. Chester W. Nimitz. At Gardi-
ner's Bay, N.Y.

SALMON (submarine). Ensign Warren G. Child. At Gardi-
ner's Bay, N.Y.

SNAPPER (submarine). Ensign Joseph W. Jewell. At Gardi-
ner's Bay, N.Y.

STINGRAY (submarine). Ensign Clarence N. Hinkamp. At
Gardiner's Bay, N.Y.

TARPON (submarine). Ensign John W. Barnett, Jr. At Gardi-
ner's Bay, N.Y.

OASTINE (tender), 9 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Ralph
A. Koch. At Gardiner's Bay, N.Y.

SEVERN (tender). At Newport, R.I.

PACIFIC TORPEDO FLEET.

Lieut. Comdr. Louis C. Richardson, Commander.

Address mail for vessels of Pacific Torpedo Fleet as follows:
Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

IRIS (tender to Pacific Torpedo Fleet). Lieut. Hayne Ellis.
At San Diego, Cal.

First Torpedo Division.

Lieut. John G. Church, Commander.

WHIPPLE (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. John G. Church.
At Bremerton, Wash.

HOPKINS (destroyer). Lieut. Harold G. Bowen. At Brem-
erton, Wash.

HULL (destroyer). Lieut. Harold Jones. At Bremerton, Wash.

TRUXTON (destroyer). Lieut. Randolph P. Scudder. At
Bremerton, Wash.

Second Torpedo Division.

Lieut. Frank McComan, Commander.

PAUL JONES (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Frank Mc-
Coman. At Bremerton, Wash.

PERRY (destroyer). Ensign Thomas A. Symington. At Brem-
erton, Wash.

PREBLE (destroyer). Lieut. Ross S. Culp. At Bremerton,
Wash.

STEWART (destroyer). Ensign W. F. Newton. At Bremerton,
Wash.

Third Torpedo Division.

Lieut. Earl R. Shipp, Commander.

LAWRENCE (destroyer). Lieut. Earl R. Shipp. At Brem-
erton, Wash.

FARRAGUT (torpedoboot). Ensign Henry R. Keller. At
Bremerton, Wash.

ROWAN (torpedoboot). Ensign Robert Gross. At Bremerton,
Wash.

GOLDSBOROUGH (torpedoboot). Ensign Richard E. Cassidy.
At Bremerton, Wash.

First Submarine Division.

Lieut. James P. Olding, Commander.

GRAMPUS (submarine). (Flagboat.) Lieut. James P. Olding.
At San Diego, Cal.

PIKE (submarine). Ensign Kirkwood H. Donavin. At San
Diego, Cal.

FORTUNE (tender). Lieut. James P. Olding. At San
Diego, Cal.

ASIATIC TORPEDO FLEET.

Lieut. Charles S. Kerrick, Commander.

Address mail for the boats of the Asiatic Torpedo Fleet
as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

First Torpedo Division.

Lieut. Edmund S. Root, Commander.

RAINBIDGE (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Edmund S.
Root. At Manila, P.I.

DALE (destroyer). Ensign Frank J. Fletcher. At Manila, P.I.

BARRY (destroyer). Ensign Robert W. Cabaniss. At Manila,
P.I.

CHAUNCEY (destroyer). Lieut. Laurence N. McNair. In
reserve at Cavite, P.I.

DECATUR (destroyer). Lieut. Carroll S. Graves. At Ma-
nila, P.I.

First Submarine Division.

Ensign Henry M. Jensen, Commander.

SHARK (submarine). (Flagboat.) Ensign Henry M. Jensen.
At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

ADDER (submarine). Ensign James M. Murray. At the naval
station, Olongapo, P.I.

MOCCASIN (submarine). Ensign Ernest D. McWhorter. At
the naval station, Olongapo, P.I.

PORPOISE (submarine). Ensign James C. Van de Carr. At
the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

MOHICAN (tender). At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

RESERVE TORPEDO DIVISIONS, CHARLESTON.

Lieut. C. A. Blakely, Commander.

Send mail to the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.

Destroyers: Macdonough and Worden. Torpedoboots: Bar-
ney, Biddle, Blakely, Craven, Cushing, Dahlgren, Dupont,
Ericson, Mackenzie, Porter, Shubrick, Stockton, Thornton,
Tingey, Wilkes and De Long. Submarines: Plunger, Cuttle-
fish, Tarantula and Viper. The old cruiser Atlanta is used as
a barracks for the men of the division.

Fish Commission Steamers.

ALBATROSS. Comdr. Guy H. Burrage. Cruising in Alaskan
waters. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via
San Francisco, Cal.

FISH HAWK. Chief Bism. William Martin. At Biloxi, Miss.
Address there.

[Note.—We omit the lists of State Training Ships, Receiv-
ing and Station Ships, Tugs, Vessels Out of Commission, and
Vessels Loaned to Naval Militia. There are no changes since
the list appeared last week, page 1414.]

Key to Abbreviations.

1st C.B.S. (first-class battleship); A.C. (armored cruiser);
P.C. (protected cruiser); G. (gunboat); M. (monitor); C.S.
(converted cruiser).

THE ARMY.

STATIONS OF THE ARMY.

We omit the stations of the Army this week. The
changes since the table appeared in our last issue, pages
1414 and 1415, are the following:

Signal Corps—Company A is at Omaha, Neb., and
Company D at Fort Leavenworth, Kas.

Engineers—I, K and M have arrived at Fort Leaven-
worth, Kas., from Texas.

1st Cavalry—Headquarters, band and Troops K and
L have gone to Camp Yosemite, Cal., and Troops B and
I to Camp Sequoia, Cal.

9th Cavalry—Entire regiment is at Fort Russell,
Wyo., from Texas.

4th Field Artillery—Entire regiment is at Fort
Russell, Wyo., from Texas.

8th Infantry—Company A has changed station to
Presidio of Monterey, Cal.

11th Infantry—Entire regiment at Fort D. A. Russell,
Wyo., from Texas.

15th Infantry—Entire regiment at Fort Douglas,
Utah, from Texas.

MONKS WIN RIGHT TO CHARTREUSE.

By a decision of the U.S. Supreme Court the
Carthusian monks, who make the celebrated liqueur
known as Chartreuse, have won their fight against the
Cusenier Company, a New York corporation, to prevent
the latter from using the trade-mark and other indicia
of the monks' product in the sale of a similar cordial
in this country. The Cusenier Company acts as agent
for the French liquidator, Mons. Henri Leontier, ap-
pointed by the French court to take possession of the
property of the monks in France under the Associations
Act of 1901.

Following the forcible removal from their monastery,
near Voiron, in the Department of Isere, in France,
the monks took their liqueur manufacturing secret with

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fine quality
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them and set up a factory in Tarragona, in Spain, and
there have continued to manufacture the cordial, import-
ing from France such herbs as were needed for the
purpose.

The French liquidator, it is alleged, undertook to
make a cordial identical with or closely resembling the
monks' product.

In about all substantial details the claims of the
monks have been upheld, except that the defendant
company has not been held in contempt. Justice Hughes
wrote the decision. The jurisdiction of the Circuit
Court was upheld. It was also set forth that the monks'
non-use of the trade-mark did not constitute abandon-
ment and that the French law affecting it could not
have any extraterritorial effect as far as this country
was concerned, and that the monks have an exclusive
right to the use of the word Chartreuse in the sale of
their product in the United States.

The American agents of this cordial are Batjer and
Company, of 45 Broadway, New York city.

In connection with the completion of a new building
in New York city for the firm of Lea and Perrins and
John Duncan's Sons, some facts of interest are given
in regard to the origin of Lea and Perrins' Worcester-
shire sauce, for which John Duncan's Sons are agents
in this country. Lea and Perrins, chemists in Worcester-
shire, England, first introduced this now famous sauce,
and three generations have been engaged in its manufac-
ture. The secret formula for its combination, it is said,
has defied the researches of chemists. Its sale was first
started in New York about 1840 by John Duncan, a
thrifty son of Scotland, who in 1819 established a
grocery business in New York city. He was a fine type
of the old school merchant, wedded to the highest
principles as the foundation of success. The growing
popularity of Lea and Perrins' sauce made necessary
changes in its headquarters; from 1835 to 1860 at 405
Broadway; then to No. 1 Union square, corner of
Fourteenth street; in 1867 to 29 Murray street; next
to 26 College place, to 43 Park place and to 392 Canal
street, where the capacity of the warehouse was soon
outgrown, and a move made to the fine new building at
241 West street, corner of Hubert, used exclusively for
Lea and Perrins' sauce. It is a structure 100x80 feet,
with 80,000 square feet of space, nine stories in height,
steel construction, faced with granite up to the third
floor and above with white enameled brick. There is no
wood in the building outside of the mahogany trim of
the office. The doors and window frames are of copper,
the wainscoting of Tennessee marble. John Duncan's
Sons are believers in publicity, and are among the most
adroit and successful advertisers in the world, creating
a demand for Lea and Perrins' sauce from every nook
and corner of this country. The sauce has had for
seventy-six years unimpeachable quality, and it stopped
competing for gold medals away back in 1853, when it
received the highest attainable award.

The disappearance of the Army mule was clearly
presaged when the complete camp outfit of Battery B,
Minnesota State Artillery, was transported by a Peer-
less gas truck in an hour from Fort Snelling to
Minneapolis, where the organization took part in the
civic celebration held the first week in July. The load
weighed over three tons. It consisted of tents, ice boxes,
stoves, bedding, etc. In addition, the truck drew a
two-horse wagon with a half-ton of equipment. Although
the roads were soft and part of the distance was over
turf, the officers of the battery pronounced the haul
extremely satisfactory.

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PROPOSALS will be received at the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., until 10 o'clock a. m., Aug. 1, 1911, and publicly opened immediately thereafter, to furnish at the navy yard, Brooklyn, N. Y., etc., a quantity of naval supplies, as follows: Sch. 3750: Carpets and rugs.—Sch. 3751: Forging press.—Sch. 3772: Aluminum paint, Venetian red, red lead.—Sch. 3773: Cotton twine, mattress ticking, copper kettles, sewing palms, garden hose, white pine, and enameled ware.—Sch. 3778: Boiler compound. Applications for proposals should designate the schedules desired by number. Blank proposals will be furnished upon application to the navy pay office, New York, N. Y., or to the Bureau, T. J. COWIE, Paymaster-General, U. S. N. 7-17-11.